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PENNSYLVANIA
OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1987

SEPTEMBER 1986

Prepared by
Labor Market Analyst
Office of Employment Security

JOB SERVICE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Affiliated with Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT

FOR

PENNSYLVANIA

FISCAL YEAR 1987

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 1986

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P R E F A C E

The Annual Planning Information Report (APIR) is designed to provide basic statistical data and analyses to aid planners who are in need of socio-economic information, particularly as related to job development and training programs. Users of this report are perceived to be planners and administrators ; vocational educators; state and local officials; business, labor and other community groups. The report includes information on employment and unemployment; wages and earnings of production workers in manufacturing; population demographics; job openings received by the Office of Employment Security; and occupational employment trends.

An Annual Planning Information Report is prepared for the State, each Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), and each Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). All reports are available by contacting state or area labor market analysts.

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I. HIGHLIGHTS

a. Highlights of the Report

STATE EMBODIES FORTY LABOR MARKET AREAS

Pennsylvania is divided into 67 counties which comprise 40 labor market areas, twelve of which are designated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) while three are termed Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs). MSAs and PMSAs are classified as major labor market areas.

PENNSYLVANIA POPULATION PROJECTED TO GROW

It is projected that Pennsylvania's population will grow to 11,951,700 by 1987, up 86,949 from 1980. Estimated population figures for 1985 place the Commonwealth as fourth most populated state in the nation. Minorities account for 11.5 percent of the state's population with Blacks the dominant minority comprising 76.7 percent of total.

MINORITIES AND YOUTH CONTINUE TO FACE EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

During 1985 Pennsylvania's labor force averaged 5,519,000. Of this total 442,000 were out of work and seeking employment yielding a state average unemployment rate of 8.0 percent. Youth 16 to 19 years of age displayed an unemployment rate of 18.2 percent, more than twice the rate for all persons. Total minority group also suffered relatively high levels of joblessness during 1985 with a rate of 14.8 percent.

MANUFACTURING JOBS DECLINE; THOSE IN NONMANUFACTURING CONTINUE TO GROW

Over the 1975-1985 period, Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries lost 245,700 jobs while nonmanufacturing employment soared by 547,800. Durable goods industries bore the brunt of manufacturing losses while, in nonmanufacturing, job gains were concentrated in the service industries, wholesale and retail trade as well as finance, insurance and real estate.

COMMONWEALTH PER CAPITA INCOME UP 9.3 PERCENT IN 1985

Dividing total personal income for a year by the state's total resident population yields per capita personal income. During 1985 Pennsylvania's per capita income averaged $13,437 reflecting a rise of 9.3 percent since 1984 and placing the state 22nd among all states in this income statistic. The 1985 United States average was $13,867.

PHILADELPHIA PMSA SHOWS HIGHEST AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE

At $20,387 in 1985, the Philadelphia PMSA posted the highest average annual wages among the state's 15 Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The Pittsburgh and Beaver County PMSAs followed with wages of $19,556 and $19,225 respectively. These data are based on total payroll of UC-insured workers divided by the number of employes.

PETROLEUM REFINING POSTS HIGHEST AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

Production workers in Pennsylvania's petroleum refining industry earned an average of $588.69 per week in 1985, highest among manufacturing industries. The average manufacturing employe in Pennsylvania earned $381.84 per week in 1985.

NURSING AND SECRETARIAL OCCUPATIONS HIGH IN EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL	Based on their ability to generate hiring potential during the 1980s, the occupations of professional nurse and secretary lead all others in Pennsylvania. This is not surprising as the former is found throughout all industries within the expanding health field while the latter is found in virtually all industries.
NEARLY 86,000 COMPLETE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS STATEWIDE	During the 1984-85 school year 85,862 persons completed vocational education programs throughout the Commonwealth. This included 61,264 secondary completers, 15,106 post-secondary and 9,492 adults. In the secondary classification, business education was most popular with 18,560 completers.
PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT CONTINUES TO DECLINE	During the period 1972 through 1986 public school enrollment has declined steadily, down a net 687,444 or 29 percent. Despite two yearly increases during the 14 year period, enrollment among Pennsylvania's non-public schools shows a net loss of 112,429 or 23 percent.
JOB SERVICE FILLS 167,739 JOB OPENINGS	In the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1986, Job Service local offices received a total of 215,120 job openings. Of these, 167,739 were filled. Service occupations comprised the largest group of openings filled. Nearly 857,000 applicants registered for work at Job Service offices during the year.
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT LOWEST SINCE 1980	Unemployment among Pennsylvania residents fell to 442,000 during 1985, a drop of 56,000 over the year. This is the lowest unemployed volume since 1980 and represents 8.0 percent of the 1985 civilian labor force.

B. Additional Area Highlights

DECADE'S LOWEST MORTGAGE RATES SPUR CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

Resale of homes in Pennsylvania increased 25.7 percent during the second quarter of 1986, well above the national average, the National Association of Realtors reported in August. The real estate trade group said that 250,400 pre-owned homes were sold in Pennsylvania from April through June, influenced by the lowest mortgage rates of this decade. The national average was 14.5 percent for existing homes sold in the second quarter. Likewise, construction activity in Pennsylvania in the first six months of 1986 is 28 percent ahead of the January-to-June period in 1985, the F.W. Dodge Division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company reported. Nonresidential building was up 22 percent; residential building was up 26 percent; and nonbuilding construction (highways, bridges, sewage systems and other public works) was up 37 percent from the same period last year. Total construction was $4.2 billion compared to $3.3 billion in the six-month period in 1985.

PERSONAL INCOME BEATS INFLATION

Pennsylvania's personal income climbed 5.4 percent in 1985 to average $12,959 per person, easily outstripping the inflation rate of 3.6 percent. The national average was $13,451, up 5.3 percent since 1984, and the highest and lowest state averages were Alaska and Mississippi with $17,756 and $9,035, respectively.

STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT SECOND LOWEST IN COUNTRY

Only Florida had fewer state employes per population than Pennsylvania, reported the Governor's Annual Work Force Report in March 1986. The Commonwealth had 120.8 employes per 10,000 population as of October 1984 compared with 119.6 employes in Florida. Also, minorities represent 12.6 percent of state workers and women 43.2 percent.

STATE TAX RATES TO HIT NEW LOWS

The Keystone State began taking a smaller piece of workers' paychecks in September 1986 as the state's income tax rate was lowered from 2.2 percent to 2.1 percent, the Department of Revenue reported. This reduction gives our State the lowest flat-tax rate in the country. On January 1, 1987, the state's corporate net income tax will be cut from 9.5 percent to 8.5 percent.

LOTTERY FUNDS AID SENIOR CITIZENS

Pennsylvania's Lottery Program, which began on March 7, 1982, reported $1.32 billion in sales during the 1985-86 fiscal year, with profits of $500 million. Net revenue from operations is targeted to benefits for senior citizens, including property tax rebates, rent rebates, inflation dividends, free and reduced-fare public transportation, reduced vehicle-registration fees, nursing home assistance, support to county Area Agencies on Aging and the new Pharmaceutical Assistance Contract for the Elderly (PACE).

BEN FRANKLIN ACT CONTINUES ITS JOB CREATION EFFORTS

More than $26 million in state grants were awarded in July 1986 for continued efforts in economic development through advanced technology. The Ben Franklin Partnership program links higher education, government, business and industry in a long-term effort to create jobs for Pennsylvanians. More than 123 of the State's 135 colleges and universities are involved in partnership programs. The four state-supported Advanced Technology Centers (ATC) for research and development, training and education, and entrepreneurial assistance are located in University Park, Bethlehem, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh.

RENAISSANCE FUNDS TO REBUILD WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Economic revival of Western Pennsylvania is the goal of the Renaissance Communities Program initiated by the Thornburgh administration in 1986. The program is a $100 million effort proposed to help business, labor, local government and civic organizations work together to forge a more balanced and future-oriented economy. Actual General Fund appropriations will amount to only $2.1 million, which will complement local efforts through infrastructure improvements, planning, development loans, creating openings to new markets, and applying the vast resources of Pennsylvania's universities. In addition, the Pennsylvania Conservation Corps has been reauthorized for one more year to engage disadvantaged youth in productive work in hard-hit communities.

BANKS TO BENEFIT FROM INTERSTATE OWNERSHIP BILL

Pennsylvania's House of Representatives voted 190-8 in favor of a bill that will permit bank ownership across state lines in a nine-state region. The Senate already approved the bill. Pennsylvania banks can expand into seven neighboring states and D.C. but prohibit New York banks from entering the state for five years.

2000 PROJECTIONS SHOW POPULATION AND JOB INCREASES

The National Planning Association released a study which projects the state population to reach 12,523,800 by the year 2000, a 5.7 percent increase from 1985. The projected year 2000 job level in the state will rise to 6,233,500 or 15.1 percent more than the 1985 figure.

STEEL INDUSTRY BATTLES IMPORTS AND HIGH WAGES

The nation's largest steel producer, U.S. Steel Corporation, reported 1985 annual profits of $409 million, down 17 percent from 1984. At the same time Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the third largest steel producer, reported annual losses of $196 million during 1985. Pennsylvania produced 15.5 percent of the raw steel manufactured in the nation last year.

LTV Corporation filed for protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy code in July 1986 after reported heavy losses from its steel and energy divisions. LTV, the nation's No. 2 steelmaker, has lost more than $1.5 billion since 1982.

Lebanon Foundry and Machine Company began pouring steel at its newly acquired plant and recalled several hundred furloughed Lebanon Steel Foundry employes. The plant, which was sold to Lebanon Steel Corporation last December for $3.75 million, will continue to manufacture steel castings and has signed at least one contract to produce military items for the federal government.

SUNNY DAY FUND AIDS AREA VENTURES

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives passed legislation in September 1986 that would authorize the first appropriation from the Sunny Day Fund - a $4 million loan to help finance a plant in Washington County.

AIRPORT OVERHAULS TO BRING INCREASED COMMERCE TO STATE

The five major airlines at Harrisburg International Airport have agreed to lease space at the nearly completed $13.6 million terminal in Middletown. PennDOT expects the new terminal to be operational before the end of 1986.

Philadelphia has chosen three local firms for the architecture, engineering and construction management of the $76 million Philadelphia International Airport concourse project to be completed by December 1988.

HIGH-SPEED TRAIN TO LINK PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA

The Pennsylvania High Speed Intercity Rail Passenger Commission hopes to begin construction of a 200-mph state-of-the-art magnetic levitation train system within two years with estimated completion six years later. The train would cost $10 billion and require 5-12 million riders each year to pay for itself. The Pittsburgh to Philadelphia route is second worldwide only to the Tokyo to Osaka corridor in Japan in terms of population density.

NEW STATE PRISON TO BOOST NORTHEAST REGION'S ECONOMY

The Schuylkill County economy will receive a multimillion dollar boost when the new State Correctional Institution at Frackville begins operating in January 1987. The $31.9 million facility will employ 249 persons and require an estimated $2.3 million in goods and services each year from area vendors. In related news, Pennsylvania's state and federal prison population grew 5.6 percent in the first six months of 1986, to total 15,027 in June. In comparison, the nation's prison population reached a record level of 528,945.

STEAMTOWN USA TO SEEK HISTORICAL RECOGNITION

Northeast Pennsylvania is pursuing federal cooperation in preserving the Steamtown USA museum in Scranton by designating it as a national historical site. Steamtown, the nation's largest collection of steam-era railroad equipment, is negotiating to buy 20 miles of track in the Pocono Mountains to tap into the resort area's $900 million annual tourism industry.

COGENERATION PLANT TO BURN COAL WASTE FOR ENERGY PROFIT

A proposal, approved by the Shamokin Area Industrial Corporation and the county commissioners, calls for construction of a $68 million plant that will burn coal

dirt to produce steam and electricity for sale to utilities. The cogeneration plant will burn 2,060 tons of culm, a by-product of anthracite coal production, and produce 1,240 tons of ash per day. Three tons of culm are the energy equivalent of one ton of anthracite. The plant is to be situated on a four or five acre site near Mount Carmel.

DOWNTOWN "PHILLY" CONVENTION CENTER IN THE WORKS

A new convention center for center city Philadelphia is on the way since Governor Thornburgh approved $141.1 million in State funding for construction and operation of the $455 million center. The project is expected to create 5,000 jobs during construction and 10,000 permanent jobs after completion which is estimated to be mid-1990.

SHIPYARD CONFIRMS LONG-TERM HIRING

The U.S. Navy reported that the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, despite losing 500 jobs over the next 16 months, would actually show a net gain of 300 jobs by September of 1989. Employment is scheduled to remain at 8,700 through September 1988, then rise to 9,500 by September 1989, according to a public affairs officer at the shipyard.

YORK FIRM BUILDS THERMAL PLANTS

A York, Pennsylvania firm, Sea Solar Power Inc., is in negotiations for contracts to build four sea thermal power plants to produce electricity for Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The first sea thermal power plants will cost about $250 million and will take about five years to construct. Later, plants will cost about half as much because testing and construction equipment will already be in place.

PITTSBURGH FIRM TO DEVELOP "SPACE AGE" CONTAINERS

The Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) based in Pittsburgh has signed an agreement in principle with Metal Box America Inc. of Westport, Connecticut, to invest $100 million into the development and production of plastic food containers that can hold foods unrefrigerated for long periods. The monies will be distributed over a three-year period, with each partner holding a 50 percent stake.

II. POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS

A. Definition of Area

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, is in the Middle Atlantic Region of the United States and is bordered by six states: New York on the north and northeast; New Jersey on the east; Delaware and Maryland on the south; West Virginia on the south and west; and Ohio on the west. The Delaware River on the east separates the Commonwealth from New Jersey and southeastern New York. In the northwest, Lake Erie provides 51 miles of coastline.

Pennsylvania measures 307 miles by 169 miles at its widest points and has a total land area of 45,333 square miles. The State ranks 33rd in land area out of the 50 states. The Appalachian Mountain Range crosses Pennsylvania diagonally from northeast to southwest and covers almost three quarters of the entire state. Mt. Davis in Somerset County is the highest peak at 3,213 feet.

Pennsylvania's resident population, revised to 11,864,751 for 1980, yields a density of 262 people per square mile and is the home of 5.2 percent of the U.S. population. According to 1980 census data, Pennsylvania's population is 69.3 percent urban and 30.7 percent rural. The Commonwealth is divided into 67 counties which make up 40 labor market areas including 12 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and 3 Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs). With an estimated 1985 population of 11,853,400, Pennsylvania remains the fourth most populated state in the nation.

Pennsylvania has an excellent highway system which provides easy access to major marketing areas and seaports. There are 44,971 miles of state administered paved roads in Pennsylvania, more than in New Jersey and all of New England combined. The Pennsylvania Turnpike, the first turnpike in the U.S., connects the major metropolitan areas of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia, the largest city in Pennsylvania and the fourth largest in the U.S., is rich in the history of the American Revolution. Located on the Delaware River in the southeast section of the state, Philadelphia is the world's largest freshwater port and also a large oil refining center.

Pittsburgh, the state's second largest city, is located in southwestern Pennsylvania where the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers meet to form the Ohio River. Universally known for its production of steel, Pittsburgh is also the largest inland port in the United States, its goods reaching the Mississippi via the Ohio River.

Erie, situated in the northwest on the shore of the Great Lake of the same name, is the third largest city. Erie has also become an important port, making it a favorable location for industry. The Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway provide an approach to the Atlantic Coast.

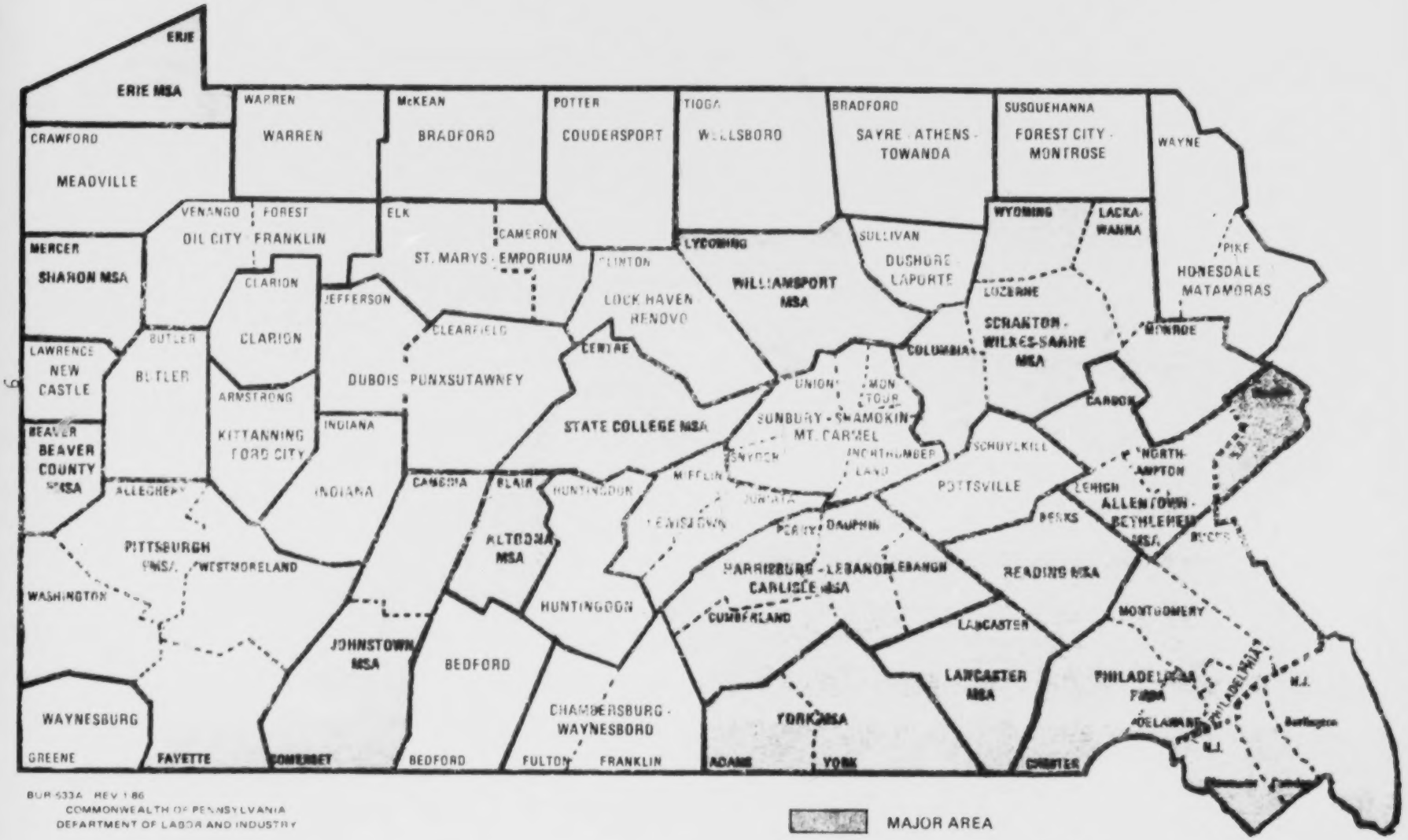
The capital of the state is Harrisburg. Located in south-central Pennsylvania, the capital city is easily accessible by a network of state and interstate highways.

Pennsylvania's economy, like the nation's, is undergoing a structural transition - a major shift from a heavy emphasis on the goods-producing sector (mining, construction and manufacturing) to more emphasis on the service-producing sector. This transition has been taking shape since the 1950s but only in the last decade has it gained momentum, particularly since the 1982-83 recession.

Economies such as Pennsylvania's which have been built on a goods-producing base are more susceptible to the business cycle fluctuations and traditionally suffer greater cutbacks during recession. The more severe the recession, and the 1982-83 recession was as severe as any since the 1930s, the tougher it is to reverse the effects of deep cutbacks. Pennsylvania, nevertheless, has bounced back far better than most people expected. We are becoming a State with a more recession-resistant economy based on a better industrial mix in the goods-producing sector and with more emphasis on the service-producing industries - led by the impact of advanced technology. The service-producing industries aren't that different from the goods-producing industries - both have low-wage jobs and high-wage jobs - and, on the average, the differential isn't that great. In fact, during recent years the service-producing industries' jobs have had larger increases in wages than the goods-producing sector.

Farmland comprises one third, 8.7 million acres, of Pennsylvania's total land. Pennsylvania leads the nation in the production of mushrooms, potato chips, pretzels, and the number of meat slaughter houses and licensed bakeries. The state ranks second in the production of ice cream, sherbet and frozen dairy products; ranks third in the production of low fat cottage cheese and veal; ranks fourth in the production of eggs, peaches, Italian cheese, grapes, layer chickens, sweet corn, apples, silage corn and nursery products. Pennsylvania's milk production ranks fifth in the nation.

Labor Market Areas of Pennsylvania



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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

MAJOR AREA

MSA – METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
PMSA – PRIMARY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

B. Population Characteristics and Trends

Since 1970 the Commonwealth has had a population shift from urban centers to rural counties -- the most current mix, according to the 1980 Census, is 69.3 percent urban and 30.7 percent rural. Most of the population growth during the past decade took place in the central and south-central portions of the state. Of the 67 counties in the state, 57 had population gains during the past decade. The counties showing the largest population gains were Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Monroe and York. Largest population losses were recorded in Philadelphia, Allegheny, Delaware and Lackawanna counties.

It is projected that Pennsylvania's population will grow to 11,951,700 by 1987, up 86,949 or 0.73 percent from 1980. Among the state's 15 major labor market areas depicted in Table 2, the Lancaster MSA is expected to lead all areas and gain over 33,000 residents (+8.41 percent of its population) between 1980 and 1987. Other areas projected to gain residents are the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA with a gain of 4.13 percent, State College MSA (+3.71 percent), Reading MSA (+3.46 percent), York MSA (+3.14 percent) Allentown-Bethlehem MSA (+2.97 percent), Erie MSA (+1.52 percent) and the Philadelphia PMSA (+0.64 percent). All other areas are expected to show modest population declines with the Beaver County PMSA leading the state in this category with a 4.15 percent loss between 1980 and 1987.

Pennsylvania's projected population by age group indicates the state is moving toward an older society. Population declines concentrated in the 5 to 24 and 45 to 59 age groups indicate that people most likely to leave the state are young people just out of school without families and in search of work, young adults with children, and middle-aged workers. However, population is increasing in the 0 to 4 and 25 to 44 age groups, indicating that the most productive workers (those still young but with some job experience and seniority) and their families are remaining in the state. The population of people age 60 and over is also increasing, an indication that large numbers of people view Pennsylvania's beauty and cultural offerings in conjunction with strong family heritage and, therefore, choose to remain after retirement. This gives the Keystone State an aging population with important implications for health care and geriatric services.

Population characteristics, depicted in Table 3, reveal that minorities account for 11.5 percent of Pennsylvania's population with Blacks the dominant minority, accounting for 76.7 percent of total. Hispanics, the next most predominant race in Pennsylvania, account for only 11.3 percent of total minorities. More than 22 percent of the state's population are under 16 years of age. Due to a longer lifespan, women outnumber men in Pennsylvania, accounting for 52.1 percent of total residents according to the 1980 census figures. In the under 16 age category, males comprise 51.15 percent of total while females make up 53.06 percent of all residents 16 years old and over.

TABLE 1

POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES
1985, 1980, AND 1970

County	1985 Estimated	1980 Census	1970 Census	Change 1980 to 1985		Change 1970 to 1980	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Pennsylvania	11,853,400	11,864,751	11,800,766	-11351	-0.1	63985	0.5
Adams	70,000	68,292	58,937	1708	2.5	11355	19.3
Allegheny	1,388,300	1,450,195	1,605,133	-61895	-4.3	-154938	-9.7
Armstrong	78,700	77,768	75,590	932	1.2	2178	2.9
Beaver	194,700	204,441	208,418	-9741	-4.8	-3977	-1.9
Bedford	47,700	46,784	42,353	916	2.0	4431	10.5
Berks	318,100	312,509	296,382	5591	1.8	16127	5.4
Blair	132,500	136,821	135,356	-4321	-3.0	1465	0.9
Bradford	63,600	62,919	57,982	681	1.1	4937	8.6
Bucks	512,700	479,211	416,728	33489	7.0	62483	15.0
Butler	150,500	147,912	127,941	2588	1.7	19971	15.6
Cambria	175,100	183,283	188,785	-8183	-4.5	-3522	-1.9
Cameron	6,600	6,874	7,096	-74	-1.1	-422	-5.9
Carbon	53,900	53,285	50,573	615	1.2	2712	5.4
Centre	113,100	112,760	99,267	340	0.3	13493	13.6
Chester	334,300	316,660	277,746	17640	5.6	38914	14.0
Clarion	42,600	43,382	38,414	-782	-1.8	4948	12.9
Clearfield	82,800	83,578	74,619	-778	-0.9	8959	12.0
Clinton	37,600	38,971	37,721	-1371	-3.5	1250	3.3
Columbia	61,100	61,967	55,114	-867	-1.4	6853	12.4
Crawford	89,100	88,869	81,342	231	0.3	7527	9.3
Cumberland	188,100	179,625	158,177	6475	4.7	21448	13.6
Dauphin	235,800	232,317	223,713	3483	1.5	8604	3.8
Delaware	557,200	555,029	603,456	2171	0.4	-48427	-8.0
Elk	37,400	38,338	37,770	-938	-2.4	568	1.5
Erie	280,600	279,780	263,654	820	0.3	16126	6.1
Fayette	157,100	159,417	154,667	-2317	-1.5	4750	3.1
Forest	4,800	5,072	4,926	-272	-5.4	146	3.0
Franklin	117,400	113,629	100,833	3771	3.3	12796	12.7
Fulton	13,800	12,842	10,776	958	7.5	2066	19.2
Greene	41,000	40,476	36,090	524	1.3	4386	12.2
Huntingdon	42,800	42,253	39,108	547	1.3	3145	8.0
Indiana	92,400	92,281	79,451	119	0.1	12830	16.1
Jefferson	48,400	48,303	43,695	97	0.2	4608	10.5
Juniata	19,900	19,188	16,712	712	3.7	2476	14.8
Lackawanna	222,900	227,908	234,504	-5008	-2.2	-6596	-2.8
Lancaster	388,600	362,348	320,079	24254	6.7	42267	13.2
Lawrence	104,100	107,150	107,374	-3050	-2.8	-224	-0.2
Lebanon	111,200	108,582	99,685	2618	2.4	8917	8.9
Lehigh	277,900	272,349	255,304	5551	2.0	17045	6.7
Luzerne	332,800	343,079	341,956	-10279	-3.0	1123	0.3
Lycoming	116,100	118,416	113,296	-2316	-2.0	5120	4.5
McKean	48,300	50,635	51,915	-2335	-4.6	-1280	-2.5
Mercer	124,200	128,299	127,225	-4099	-3.2	1074	0.8
Mifflin	46,200	46,908	45,268	-708	-1.5	1640	3.6
Monroe	79,000	69,409	45,422	9591	13.8	23987	52.8
Montgomery	663,200	643,371	624,080	19829	3.1	19291	3.1
Montour	16,800	16,675	16,508	125	0.7	167	1.0
Northampton	231,400	225,418	214,545	5982	2.7	10873	5.1
Northumberland	99,200	100,381	99,190	-1091	-1.1	1191	1.2
Perry	37,700	35,718	28,615	1982	5.5	7103	24.8
Philadelphia	1,637,400	1,688,210	1,949,996	-50810	-3.0	-261786	-13.4
Pike	21,300	18,271	11,819	3029	16.6	6453	54.6
Potter	18,300	17,725	16,395	574	3.2	1331	8.1
Schuylkill	155,800	160,630	160,089	-4830	-3.0	541	0.3
Snyder	35,300	33,584	29,269	1716	5.1	4315	14.7
Somerset	81,200	81,243	78,037	-43	-0.1	5206	6.8
Sullivan	6,200	6,349	5,961	-149	-2.3	388	6.5
Susquehanna	39,300	37,876	34,344	1424	3.8	3532	10.3
Tioga	39,900	40,973	39,691	-1073	-2.6	1282	3.2
Union	34,500	32,870	28,603	1630	5.0	4267	14.9
Venango	62,900	64,444	62,353	-1544	-2.4	2091	3.4
Warren	47,000	47,449	47,682	-449	-0.9	-233	-0.5
Washington	214,000	217,074	210,876	-3074	-1.4	6198	2.9
Wayne	38,200	35,237	29,581	2963	8.4	5656	19.1
Westmoreland	383,300	392,184	376,335	-8884	-2.3	15249	4.0
Wyoming	27,700	28,433	19,082	1267	4.8	7351	38.5
York	323,700	312,963	272,603	10737	3.4	40360	14.8

SOURCE: 1985 data are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, 1980 and 1970 are Census data.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF POPULATION TOTALS

1980 and 1987

PENNSYLVANIA/MSAs

	Population 1987	Percent of State Total	Change from 1980	
			Net	Percent
PENNSYLVANIA	11,951,700	100.00	+ 86,949	+ 0.73
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA (Pa. Part)	569,200	4.76	+ 16,915	+ 2.97
Altoona MSA	133,500	1.12	- 3,121	- 2.34
Beaver County PMSA	196,300	1.64	- 8,141	- 4.15
Erie MSA	284,100	2.38	+ 4,320	+ 1.52
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	580,200	4.85	+ 23,958	+ 4.13
Johnstown MSA	256,400	2.15	- 8,108	- 3.16
Lancaster MSA	395,600	3.31	+ 33,254	+ 8.41
Philadelphia PMSA (Pa. Part)	3,706,300	31.01	+ 23,591	+ 0.64
Pittsburgh PMSA	2,154,000	18.02	- 64,870	- 3.01
Reading MSA	323,700	2.71	+ 11,191	+ 3.46
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre MSA	728,400	6.09	- 396	- 0.05
Sharon MSA	125,800	1.05	- 2,499	- 1.99
State College MSA	117,100	0.98	+ 4,340	+ 3.71
Williamsport MSA	114,400	0.96	- 4,016	- 3.51
York MSA	393,600	3.29	+ 12,345	+ 3.14

PENNSYLVANIA

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

1980 and 1987

Age Group	Population		Change from 1980	
	1980	1987	Net	Percent
0 - 4	747,512	781,745	34,233	4.58
5 - 9	805,209	741,995	(63,214)	-7.85
10 - 14	931,958	806,442	(125,516)	-13.47
15 - 19	1,080,688	959,876	(120,812)	-11.18
20 - 24	1,059,891	910,833	(149,058)	-14.06
25 - 29	945,119	1,047,201	102,082	10.80
30 - 34	847,908	932,552	84,644	9.98
35 - 44	1,274,164	1,529,738	255,574	20.06
45 - 54	1,296,108	1,171,700	(124,408)	-9.60
55 - 59	712,125	672,249	(39,876)	-5.60
60 - 64	633,027	671,669	38,642	6.10
65 - 74	944,133	1,044,420	100,287	10.62
75 and over	586,911	681,279	94,368	16.08
TOTAL	11,864,751	11,951,700	86,949	0.73

SOURCE: 1987 data are projected by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories, 1980 data are Census data.

TABLE 3

PENNSYLVANIA

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

1980 Census

SEX/ETHNIC CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER			VERTICAL PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			HORIZONTAL PERCENT DISTRIBUTION		
	Total	Under 16 Years	16 Years and Over	Total	Under 16 Years	16 Years and Over	Total	Under 16 Years	16 Years and Over
Total	11,864,751	2,694,689	9,170,062	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	22.71%	77.29%
Male	5,683,003	1,378,467	4,304,536	47.90	51.15	46.94	100.00	24.26	75.74
Female	6,181,748	1,316,222	4,865,526	52.10	48.85	53.06	100.00	21.29	78.71
White	10,653,153	2,341,578	8,311,575	89.79	86.90	90.64	100.00	21.98	78.02
Male	5,117,282	1,200,192	3,917,090	43.13	44.54	42.72	100.00	23.45	76.55
Female	5,535,871	1,141,386	4,394,485	46.66	42.36	47.92	100.00	20.62	79.38
Black	1,046,824	294,191	752,633	8.82	10.92	8.21	100.00	28.10	71.90
Male	483,866	148,259	335,607	4.08	5.50	3.66	100.00	30.64	69.36
Female	562,958	145,932	417,026	4.74	5.42	4.55	100.00	25.92	74.08
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleutian	9,466	2,560	6,906	0.08	0.10	0.08	100.00	27.04	72.96
Male	4,686	1,326	3,360	0.04	0.05	0.04	100.00	28.30	71.70
Female	4,780	1,234	3,546	0.04	0.05	0.04	100.00	25.82	74.20
Asian and Pacific Islander	64,385	19,579	44,806	0.54	0.73	0.49	100.00	30.41	69.59
Male	31,184	9,977	21,207	0.26	0.37	0.23	100.00	31.99	68.01
Female	33,201	9,602	23,599	0.28	0.36	0.26	100.00	28.92	71.08
Other Races	90,923	36,781	54,142	0.77	1.36	0.59	100.00	40.45	59.55
Male	45,985	18,713	27,272	0.39	0.69	0.30	100.00	40.69	59.31
Female	44,938	18,068	26,870	0.38	0.67	0.29	100.00	40.21	59.79
Hispanic	153,965	56,288	97,677	1.30	2.09	1.06	100.00	36.56	63.44
Male	76,532	28,623	47,909	0.65	1.06	0.52	100.00	37.40	62.60
Female	77,433	27,665	49,768	0.65	1.03	0.54	100.00	35.73	64.27
Minority 1/	1,365,563	409,399	956,164	11.51	15.19	10.43	100.00	29.98	70.02
Male	642,253	206,898	435,355	5.41	7.68	4.75	100.00	32.21	67.79
Female	723,310	202,501	520,809	6.10	7.51	5.68	100.00	28.00	72.00

1/ Sum of Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleutian; Asian and Pacific Islander; Other Races; and Hispanic. Some duplication is possible since Hispanic may include nonwhite races.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population and Housing, PHC 80-V-40, Pennsylvania.

C. Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

The civilian labor force is the sum of the employed and the unemployed, i.e., those people who are working or who are able and available for work and are actively seeking jobs. The interrelations of the various groups in and out of the labor force are shown in Chart 1. This chart will answer many of the questions commonly asked about the labor force status of individuals and about the definitions of terms used by the U.S. Department of Labor and all of the state offices of employment security. The chart is a schematic diagram of the questions asked of respondents to the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Department of Labor and which is used to determine the unemployment statistics for the United States and the eleven largest industrial states, including Pennsylvania. Among the important points to note are these: (1) that all persons who work are considered to be employed, even if they work only a few hours a week; (2) that persons on vacation, absent from work due to illness, or on strike are considered to be employed; (3) that persons who are not actively seeking work are not in the labor force and therefore are neither employed nor unemployed; and (4) that retirees, homemakers, full-time students, and the disabled are not part of the labor force. It is also important to note that receiving unemployment compensation benefits does not have a bearing on labor force status. A person who exhausts his unemployment benefits or who did not qualify for them and who is actively seeking work is still considered to be unemployed and is included in the monthly unemployment estimate.

Table 4 gives a civilian labor force profile of Pennsylvania's Metropolitan Area (the sum of all counties located in MSAs) in comparison with data for the State and Nation. Both Metropolitan Area and the State as a whole show greater concentrations of males in the labor force than the national average, this due largely to the state's relative concentration of jobs in the durable goods industries where comparatively few women are employed. Pennsylvania also has a lower proportion of nonwhites and a very small proportion of Hispanics in the labor force, an outcome directly related to the population characteristics discussed in the previous section. The proportion of Pennsylvania's labor force unemployed during 1985 was somewhat above the national average.

Employment in Pennsylvania's manufacturing sector amounted to 23.0 percent of total nonagricultural employment during 1985 compared with 19.9 percent for the nation. As job volumes in the manufacturing sector have eroded during recent years, nonmanufacturing employment has shown a significant upturn to a point where, during 1985, 77.0 percent of all jobs in Pennsylvania were in nonmanufacturing. Across the nation this figure amounts to 80.1 percent.

Labor force characteristics by sex, age, race, and veteran status are given in Table 5. The Commonwealth's 1985 annual average labor force was 5,519,000. Of this total 5,077,000 were employed

while 442,000 were unemployed yielding a 1985 average unemployment rate of 8.0 percent. Whites represented 92.19 percent of the labor force and possessed a 7.4 percent unemployment rate. Blacks, although representing just 7.08 percent of the total labor force, had an unemployment rate of 16.4 percent. Similarly, youths 16 to 19 years of age represented only 7.2 percent of the labor force but displayed an unemployment rate of 18.2 percent. Youths 20 to 21 years old represented a smaller share of the labor force, 4.9 percent, with an unemployment rate of 13.7 percent. Varying unemployment rates between youth groups can be partially explained by the younger group having less skill and training and much less commitment to the job market. The state rate of unemployment for all females was 8.2 percent in 1985, two-tenths of a percentage point above the rate for all persons. For black women the rate was 15.5 percent while white women showed 7.5 percent. The Vietnam-Era veterans' unemployment rate in 1985 was 6.6 percent. They represented 6.6 percent of the labor force and 5.4 percent of the total unemployed.

Tables 6 through 10 contain resident data for 1985 by county for a number of selected constituent groups: whites, nonwhites, males, females, youth, Vietnam-Era veterans, and total veterans. Statewide, the nonwhite unemployment rate in 1985 was over twice the white rate. In 21 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties women had lower unemployment rates than men in 1985. In general, in all counties young people suffered higher unemployment rates than the overall labor force, while veterans had below average jobless rates. Further county specific statistics can be found in the tables that follow this narrative.

Reflecting upon the various charts and tables contained in this section, a few paragraphs of summation...where we've been and where we're going...appear to be in order.

Obviously, Pennsylvania's blue-collar worker and the industries he serves continue to face problems. Old-line manufacturing industries such as steel, textiles, fabricated metal products and nonelectrical machinery - once the state economy's backbone - are providing a smaller share of the state's employment. The old industrial base is eroding. Routine procedures of production are now implemented more cheaply in the third world countries. To survive, the blue-collar worker often must change shirts and learn the skills of the service economy. This is no easy task, at least for people who have spent their lives making things. Affected are not only the workers, but also their unions and the companies they serve. Involved, too, are investors, concerned about monetary decisions as they relate to industry, and the schools and their students who have to choose future vocations.

As previously mentioned, Pennsylvania has been weathering the same restructuring of the labor force as the nation, but in even greater dimensions. In the early 1950s when 5 of every 10 jobs were in the goods-producing industries, Pennsylvania's economy was based primarily on manufacturing and mining. Today, the goods-producing

sector represents less than 3 of every 10 jobs while the service-producing sector has continued to grow, becoming the major source of jobs in the State.

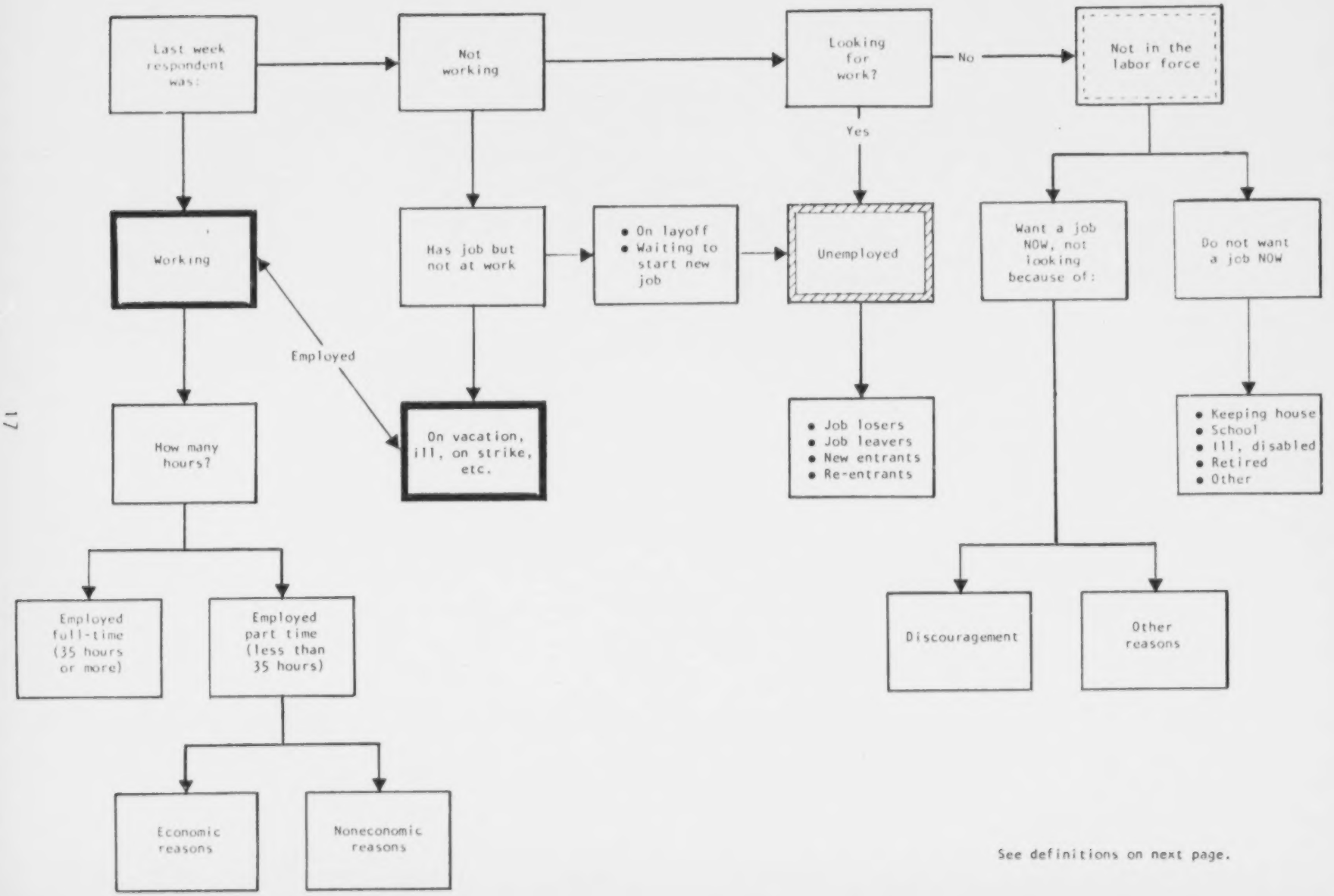
Among the factors that have contributed to employment gains in service-producing industries are rising incomes and living standards; an aging population with a greater demand for health care; increased entertainment and leisure activities; and business and financial services. Additionally, many services involve personal contact, thus, fewer jobs are being replaced by machines, in contrast to the goods-producing industries where automation continues to take its toll on jobs. The increase in the participation of women in the labor force has also contributed to the increase of jobs in the service-producing sector where the percentage of women working is high. Traditional service occupations with below-average pay will experience declining demand in the future, in particular, clerical workers, hand bookkeepers, stenographers, and telephone operators. A recent study by Carnegie-Mellon University predicts by the year 2000 robots will replace three million factory workers nationwide, and they will be handling nearly all manufacturing chores by the year 2025. Forecasting International projects manufacturing jobs will fall more than 50 percent, so that by the year 2000 only 11 percent of the work force will be employed in smokestack industries.

Where are these jobs of tomorrow? Occupations that are projected to grow fastest in this decade and have the greatest number of openings are not necessarily concentrated in advanced technology industries. To the contrary, the expansion of the lowest skill jobs in the American economy will vastly outstrip the growth of advanced technology jobs. For Pennsylvania, projected annual average openings through the '80s for computer systems analysts, computer operators and computer programmers is 2,000. However, over 10,400 annual openings are projected for janitors, porters and cleaners. During the same time frame over 8,700 annual openings are projected for secretaries, 8,300 for sales clerks, 5,200 for fast food restaurant workers, and 5,100 for mechanics, repairers and machinists. Table 29 lists the projected annual average openings in Pennsylvania for leading occupations.

According to the American Society for Training and Development it was the aging of the post-World War II "baby boom" generation, in combination with dramatic increases in the number of women who entered the paid labor force, that laid much of the groundwork for the persistence of this decade's joblessness. Although the economy churned out 20 million additional jobs in the 1970s, it was overrun by 24 million new job applicants. Through the mid-1990s the chief cause of labor force growth will be the continued rise in the number of women who seek jobs. Women will account for nearly two thirds of the labor force growth during the next ten years. The percentage of women in the labor force for Pennsylvania during 1985 was 49.0 percent, inching upward from the 1984 average of 48.0 percent. During 1974 women comprised 44.2 percent of the civilian labor force.

CHART 1

STATUS OF THE LABOR FORCE



See definitions on next page.

CHART 1

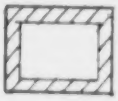
STATUS OF THE LABOR FORCE

DEFINITIONS

Employed -

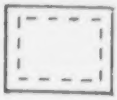
Employed persons comprise (a) all of those who during the survey week (the week including the 12th of the month) did any work at all as paid employees or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family-operated enterprise: (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent for personal or noneconomic reasons.

Unemployed -



Unemployed persons comprise all those who did not work during the survey, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Not in the Labor Force -



Not in the labor force includes all civilians 16 years and over who are neither employed nor unemployed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 4

METROPOLITAN AREA / PENNSYLVANIA / UNITED STATES

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PROFILE

[PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF 1985 ANNUAL AVERAGES]

WHO THEY ARE: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

	Metropolitan Area *	Pennsylvania	United States
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male	56.2	56.3	55.8
Female	43.8	43.7	44.2
16-19 yrs., both sexes	7.1	7.2	6.8
20-21 yrs., both sexes	4.8	4.9	NA
20-24 yrs., both sexes	NA	12.9	13.6
25-44 yrs., both sexes	NA	49.5	51.6
45 yrs. & over, both sexes	NA	30.4	27.9
White	90.6	92.2	86.5
Male	50.9	52.3	48.9
Female	39.7	39.9	37.6
Nonwhite	9.4	7.8	13.5
Male	5.3	4.0	6.9
Female	4.1	3.8	6.6
Hispanic	1.0	0.9	6.5
Male	0.6	0.5	3.9
Female	0.4	0.4	2.5
Vietnam-Era Veterans	6.5	6.6	6.2
At Work	92.4	92.0	92.8
Unemployed	7.6	8.0	7.2

WHERE THEY WORK: INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

	Metropolitan Area *	Pennsylvania	United States
Total Nonagr. Wage & Salary	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Manufacturing	22.6	23.0	19.9
Durable goods	13.0	13.3	11.8
Primary metal industries	2.2	2.2	0.8
Machinery, excl. electrical	2.5	2.4	2.2
Other durable goods	8.3	8.7	8.8
Nondurable goods	9.6	9.7	8.0
Apparel & other textile prods.	2.0	2.1	1.2
Food & kindred products	2.0	1.9	1.7
Other nondurable goods	5.8	5.7	5.1
Nonmanufacturing	78.1	77.0	80.1
Mining	0.4	0.8	1.0
Contract construction	4.1	4.0	4.8
Transportation & public utilities	5.1	5.1	5.4
Wholesale trade	5.6	5.4	5.9
Retail trade	17.4	17.2	17.8
Finance, insurance, & real estate	5.8	5.5	6.1
Services & miscellaneous	25.7	24.7	22.4
Government	14.0	14.3	16.7
Federal government	3.0	2.9	2.9
State & local government	11.0	11.4	13.7

* METROPOLITAN AREA is the sum of all Pennsylvania Counties located in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

NA - Not Available

SOURCES: Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 5

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AGE, MINORITY, AND VETERAN STATUS

Annual Average 1985

Sex, Age, Minority and Veteran Status	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Percent Distribution: Labor Force	Percent Distribution: Employed	Percent Distribution: Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Both Sexes							
Total	5,519,000	5,077,000	442,000	100.00	100.00	100.00	8.0%
White	5,088,000	4,713,000	375,000	92.19	92.83	84.84	7.4
Black	391,000	327,000	64,000	7.08	6.44	14.48	16.4
Other Races	40,000	37,000	3,000	0.72	0.73	0.68	7.5
Hispanic 1/	48,000	44,000	4,000	0.87	0.87	0.90	8.0
Minority Group 2/	479,000	408,000	71,000	8.68	8.04	16.06	14.8
Total Veteran	1,028,000	967,000	61,000	18.63	19.05	13.80	5.9
Vietnam-Era Veteran 3/	365,000	341,000	24,000	6.61	6.72	5.43	6.6
Age							
16 to 19 years	399,000	326,000	73,000	7.23	6.42	16.52	18.2
20 to 21 years	271,000	234,000	37,000	4.91	4.61	8.37	13.7
Female							
Total	2,413,000	2,216,000	197,000	100.00	100.00	100.00	8.2
Percent of both sexes	43.72	43.65	44.57	—	—	—	—
White	2,201,000	2,037,000	165,000	91.21	91.92	83.76	7.5
Black	194,000	164,000	30,000	8.04	7.40	15.23	15.5
Other Races	18,000	15,000	2,000	0.75	0.68	1.02	11.1
Hispanic 1/	28,000	26,000	2,000	1.16	1.17	1.02	9.7
Minority Group 2/	240,000	205,000	34,000	9.95	9.25	17.26	14.2

1/ Hispanic persons are of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin.
2/ Sum of black, other races, and Hispanic. Some duplication is possible since Hispanics may include nonwhite races.
3/ Vietnam-Era veterans are those who served between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975.

All data are on 1985 benchmarks.
Items may not add to totals due to rounding.
SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6
PENNSYLVANIA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA FOR WHITE AND NONWHITE PERSONS
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1985

COUNTY	WHITE				NONWHITE			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Adams	35,350	33,200	2,200	6.2	450	350	100	22.5
Allegheny	549,950	513,400	36,550	6.6	65,050	50,750	14,300	22.0
Armstrong	29,000	25,650	3,350	11.6	350	300	100	21.4
Beaver	63,300	56,450	8,850	14.0	4,900	3,550	1,300	27.0
Bedford	20,500	17,750	2,750	13.5	100	50	1/	20.2
Berks	160,400	149,600	10,850	6.7	5,400	4,100	1,300	24.2
Blair	57,200	51,550	5,650	9.9	450	350	100	20.6
Bradford	28,350	26,000	2,350	8.3	100	100	1/	14.0
Bucks	237,900	223,850	14,050	5.9	6,750	5,950	800	11.9
Butler	64,900	59,200	5,700	8.8	550	450	100	16.8
Cambria	63,200	55,900	7,300	11.6	1,350	1,050	300	21.6
Cameron	2,900	2,550	300	9.8	1/	1/	1/	2/
Carbon	27,200	24,300	2,900	10.6	50	50	1/	21.9
Centre	53,700	49,700	4,000	7.4	950	800	100	12.8
Chester	147,850	141,250	6,600	4.4	11,250	9,950	1,300	11.6
Clarion	17,100	15,200	1,900	11.1	150	100	50	18.2
Clearfield	35,900	31,250	4,650	12.9	200	200	1/	10.6
Clinton	15,150	13,350	1,800	11.7	150	100	1/	9.6
Columbia	28,500	25,750	2,800	9.8	150	100	1/	21.2
Crawford	38,350	34,050	4,300	11.2	550	400	150	24.0
Cumberland	93,250	89,200	4,000	4.3	1,550	1,250	300	19.6
Dauphin	107,750	103,450	4,300	4.0	14,600	11,950	2,700	18.3
Delaware	244,750	233,100	11,650	4.8	21,150	18,200	2,900	13.8
Elk	16,300	14,500	1,800	11.0	1/	1/	1/	2/
Erie	121,000	111,100	9,900	8.2	5,100	4,150	950	18.8
Fayette	70,200	61,750	8,450	12.0	1,950	1,450	500	24.9
Forest	2,000	1,800	200	9.6	1/	1/	1/	2/
Franklin	51,400	47,900	3,500	6.8	1,200	1,050	200	14.4
Fulton	6,300	5,650	650	10.2	50	50	1/	2/
Greene	14,050	12,050	2,050	14.4	150	150	50	19.2
Huntingdon	17,500	15,250	2,250	12.8	250	150	100	37.7
Indiana	35,150	30,850	4,300	12.2	400	350	50	17.5
Jefferson	20,650	18,150	2,500	12.1	50	50	1/	2/
Juniata	8,600	7,700	900	10.3	1/	1/	1/	2/
Lackawanna	101,550	93,050	8,450	8.3	700	600	150	17.5
Lancaster	192,500	184,700	7,800	4.1	5,600	4,500	1,150	20.1
Lawrence	43,750	39,500	4,250	9.7	1,200	950	250	19.2
Lebanon	58,100	54,100	4,000	6.9	550	400	150	26.4
Lehigh	131,800	121,950	9,850	7.5	3,250	2,450	800	24.9
Luzerne	157,200	140,500	16,700	10.6	950	700	250	27.3
Lycoming	53,200	48,300	4,900	9.2	850	700	150	20.3
McKean	21,150	19,200	1,950	9.2	100	100	1/	13.3
Mercer	47,100	42,600	4,500	9.6	2,150	1,750	350	16.6
Mifflin	20,750	18,200	2,550	12.2	100	50	1/	2/
Monroe	33,450	30,900	2,550	7.6	550	450	100	18.2
Montgomery	299,550	284,500	15,100	5.0	16,200	14,150	2,050	12.8
Montour	7,350	6,850	500	6.7	50	50	1/	2/
Northampton	110,700	101,550	9,150	8.3	2,650	1,950	700	25.9
Northumberland	46,100	40,750	5,350	11.6	100	100	50	20.5
Perry	19,250	18,150	1,100	5.8	50	1/	1/	2/
Philadelphia	434,000	406,000	28,000	6.5	249,000	219,000	30,000	12.0 3/
Pike	9,300	8,700	600	6.4	50	50	1/	2/
Potter	7,300	6,550	950	12.5	50	50	1/	2/
Schuylkill	68,100	60,700	7,400	10.9	300	250	50	17.5
Snyder	15,350	14,150	1,200	7.9	50	50	1/	2/
Somerset	30,600	26,100	4,500	14.7	100	100	1/	17.0
Sullivan	2,800	2,550	250	8.5	1/	1/	1/	2/
Susquehanna	16,650	14,950	1,750	10.4	50	50	1/	25.7
Tioga	17,050	15,250	1,800	10.6	100	100	1/	15.7
Union	14,700	13,600	1,150	7.8	150	100	1/	27.0
Venango	25,700	23,150	2,550	10.0	200	150	50	16.6
Warren	21,600	19,900	1,650	7.7	50	50	1/	2/
Washington	94,000	84,250	9,750	10.4	3,000	2,200	800	26.2
Wayne	17,400	16,150	1,300	7.3	50	1/	1/	2/
Westmoreland	170,850	152,400	18,450	10.8	3,300	2,400	900	26.8
Wyoming	12,250	11,250	1,000	8.1	50	50	1/	2/
York	162,050	151,500	10,550	6.5	4,600	3,700	950	20.1
PENNSYLVANIA	5,088,000	4,713,000	375,000	7.4	432,000	365,000	67,000	15.5

See footnotes on next page.

PENNSYLVANIA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA FOR WHITE AND NONWHITE PERSONS
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1985

FOOTNOTES

1/ Less than 25.

2/ Accurate unemployment rate is not available.

3/ Philadelphia County data are obtained directly from the Current Population Survey. The use of this data means that the sum of all the counties may not add to the state totals for White and Nonwhite.

Data are rounded to the nearest 50.

Data are based on the 1985 benchmark.

The rate of unemployment is computed using unrounded data.

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis Section, Office of Employment Security, Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

TABLE 7
PENNSYLVANIA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA BY SEX
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1985

COUNTY	MALE				FEMALE			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Rate
Adams	19,800	18,700	1,050	5.3	16,000	14,800	1,250	7.7
Allegheny	346,300	316,200	30,100	8.7	268,650	248,200	20,500	7.6
Armstrong	18,250	16,050	2,200	12.1	11,100	9,850	1,250	11.1
Beaver	41,400	34,450	6,950	16.8	26,750	23,550	3,200	11.9
Bedford	12,600	10,950	1,650	13.1	8,000	6,900	1,150	14.1
Berks	91,900	85,800	6,100	6.7	73,900	67,900	6,050	8.2
Blair	32,800	29,900	2,950	8.9	24,850	22,000	2,900	11.4
Bradford	16,600	15,400	1,200	7.3	11,850	10,700	1,150	9.8
Bucks	140,600	132,800	7,800	5.5	104,050	97,000	7,050	6.8
Butler	39,050	35,550	3,500	9.0	26,350	24,050	2,300	8.7
Cambria	38,850	34,400	4,450	11.5	25,650	22,550	3,150	12.2
Cameron	1,550	1,400	150	10.6	1,250	1,150	100	8.8
Carbon	15,550	14,000	1,550	10.0	11,700	10,350	1,350	11.4
Centre	30,050	27,900	2,150	7.2	24,600	22,650	1,950	7.9
Chester	90,200	86,250	3,950	4.4	68,900	64,900	3,950	5.7
Clarion	10,600	9,450	1,200	11.1	6,650	5,900	750	11.2
Clearfield	21,550	18,500	3,050	14.2	14,600	13,000	1,600	11.1
Clinton	8,700	7,600	1,100	12.7	6,550	5,850	700	10.5
Columbia	15,800	14,300	1,500	9.5	12,850	11,550	1,300	10.3
Crawford	22,600	20,000	2,600	11.5	16,250	14,450	1,800	11.3
Cumberland	51,700	49,600	2,150	4.1	43,050	40,850	2,200	5.1
Dauphin	65,100	61,300	3,800	5.8	57,300	54,100	3,200	5.6
Delaware	147,450	139,700	7,750	5.3	118,400	111,600	6,800	5.7
Elk	9,550	8,500	1,050	10.9	6,800	6,050	750	11.2
Erie	71,250	65,250	6,000	8.5	54,800	50,000	4,850	8.8
Fayette	45,600	39,800	5,800	12.7	26,550	23,400	3,100	11.7
Forest	1,200	1,050	150	10.6	850	750	50	8.2
Franklin	29,600	27,800	1,800	6.0	23,000	21,100	1,900	8.2
Fulton	3,800	3,400	400	10.1	2,550	2,250	250	10.4
Greene	9,050	7,600	1,400	15.7	5,200	4,550	650	12.3
Huntingdon	10,200	8,900	1,300	12.8	7,550	6,500	1,050	13.8
Indiana	21,500	19,100	2,400	11.2	14,050	12,100	1,950	14.0
Jefferson	12,450	11,000	1,450	11.8	8,250	7,200	1,050	12.5
Juniata	5,150	4,550	600	11.5	3,450	3,150	300	8.6
Lackawanna	56,500	52,000	4,550	8.0	45,750	41,700	4,050	8.9
Lancaster	111,300	107,250	4,050	3.7	86,850	82,000	4,850	5.6
Lawrence	27,150	24,350	2,800	10.4	17,800	16,150	1,650	9.3
Lebanon	32,400	30,050	2,350	7.3	26,250	24,450	1,800	6.9
Lehigh	74,850	69,100	5,750	7.7	60,200	55,250	4,950	8.2
Luzerne	87,250	78,300	8,950	10.2	70,950	62,900	8,050	11.3
Lycoming	30,150	27,400	2,800	9.2	23,850	21,600	2,300	9.6
McKean	12,150	11,100	1,050	8.8	9,150	8,250	900	9.8
Mercer	29,400	26,450	2,950	10.1	19,800	17,900	1,900	9.6
Mifflin	12,050	10,900	1,150	9.4	8,800	7,350	1,440	16.3
Monroe	19,000	17,700	1,350	7.0	15,000	13,700	1,300	8.8
Montgomery	174,150	165,550	8,600	4.9	141,650	133,100	8,550	6.0
Montour	4,100	3,800	250	6.6	3,300	3,050	250	6.9
Northampton	64,450	59,250	5,200	8.1	48,900	44,300	4,600	9.4
Northumberland	26,250	23,400	2,900	11.0	19,950	17,450	2,450	12.4
Perry	11,350	10,700	650	5.8	7,950	7,450	450	5.8
Philadelphia	370,000	338,000	32,000	8.6	314,000	287,000	27,000	8.6 1/
Pike	5,400	5,100	300	5.6	3,950	3,650	300	7.5
Potter	4,500	4,000	500	10.9	3,050	2,600	450	14.8
Schuylkill	38,400	34,450	3,950	10.3	30,000	26,500	3,500	11.7
Snyder	8,800	8,150	650	7.5	6,600	6,050	550	8.6
Somerset	18,600	15,600	3,000	16.2	12,050	10,600	1,500	12.4
Sullivan	1,650	1,500	150	8.1	1,150	1,050	100	9.5
Susquehanna	9,900	9,000	900	8.9	6,850	6,000	850	12.7
Tioga	9,850	8,950	900	9.2	7,250	6,350	900	12.5
Union	8,250	7,650	600	7.4	6,550	6,000	550	8.7
Venango	15,350	13,650	1,700	10.9	10,600	9,650	900	8.7
Warren	12,400	11,450	950	7.6	9,250	8,500	750	8.0
Washington	59,000	52,300	6,700	11.4	38,000	34,150	3,800	10.0
Wayne	10,150	9,400	700	7.1	7,300	6,750	550	7.8
Westmoreland	105,250	92,950	12,250	11.7	68,900	61,850	7,000	10.2
Wyoming	7,350	6,750	600	8.1	4,950	4,550	400	8.0
York	93,950	88,400	5,600	5.9	72,700	66,800	5,900	8.1
PENNSYLVANIA	3,107,000	2,862,000	245,000	7.9	2,413,000	2,216,000	197,000	8.2

1/ Philadelphia County data are obtained directly from the Current Population Survey. The use of this data means that the sum of all the counties may not add to the state totals.

Data are rounded to the nearest 50. Rate computed using unrounded data.

TABLE 8

PENNSYLVANIA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA FOR 16-19 AND 20-21 YEAR OLDS
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1985

COUNTY	16-19 YEAR OLDS				20-21 YEAR OLDS			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Adams	2,550	1,950	600	23.3	1,675	1,425	250	14.3
Allegheny	44,625	38,275	6,350	14.2	31,275	27,750	3,525	11.3
Armstrong	2,700	2,225	475	17.6	1,725	1,425	300	17.2
Beaver	7,125	6,300	800	11.3	4,725	4,050	675	14.1
Bedford	1,750	1,450	325	18.1	1,150	925	225	19.4
Berks	10,400	8,350	2,050	19.7	6,850	5,750	1,100	16.1
Blair	4,800	3,925	875	18.2	3,075	2,550	525	16.8
Bradford	2,550	2,025	525	20.7	1,675	1,425	250	14.8
Bucks	19,175	16,000	3,175	16.5	12,200	10,925	1,250	10.3
Butler	5,625	4,525	1,100	19.5	3,450	2,850	600	17.2
Cambria	6,375	5,400	950	15.1	4,000	3,425	600	14.7
Cameron	250	175	50	24.3	175	150	25	18.0
Carbon	1,800	1,425	375	21.1	1,125	875	250	21.8
Centre	6,750	5,275	1,475	21.8	4,700	4,175	525	11.1
Chester	12,300	10,375	1,925	15.6	7,675	6,975	725	9.3
Clarion	2,275	1,875	400	17.6	1,550	1,350	200	13.3
Clearfield	3,200	2,475	725	22.5	2,000	1,575	425	21.8
Clinton	1,300	1,075	200	16.3	850	700	125	15.5
Columbia	2,075	1,525	550	26.5	1,275	1,025	250	19.0
Crawford	3,375	2,725	625	18.9	2,075	1,650	400	19.6
Cumberland	6,050	4,850	1,175	19.6	3,975	3,550	425	10.6
Dauphin	7,825	6,525	1,300	16.7	5,125	4,550	600	11.5
Delaware	18,975	15,600	3,375	17.8	13,100	11,750	1,350	10.2
Elk	1,600	1,300	325	19.5	1,025	800	200	20.7
Erie	10,300	8,425	1,875	18.2	6,500	5,425	1,075	16.5
Fayette	5,925	5,000	925	15.7	3,600	3,075	525	14.6
Forest	175	150	25	13.7	125	100	25	12.1
Franklin	4,150	3,325	825	20.1	2,725	2,350	375	13.4
Fulton	525	400	125	22.5	325	275	50	13.3
Greene	1,500	1,300	200	14.1	925	775	150	16.5
Huntingdon	1,525	1,250	275	17.3	975	775	200	21.5
Indiana	4,900	4,025	875	17.9	3,000	2,525	475	15.8
Jefferson	1,700	1,350	350	20.4	1,125	900	225	20.6
Juniata	700	550	150	21.5	450	350	100	23.9
Lackawanna	7,375	6,100	1,275	17.4	4,700	3,900	800	16.9
Lancaster	12,650	10,175	2,475	19.5	8,250	7,450	800	9.8
Lawrence	3,525	3,075	475	13.2	2,300	2,000	300	12.6
Lebanon	3,775	2,925	875	22.9	2,500	2,150	350	14.1
Lehigh	8,850	7,325	1,525	17.3	5,800	4,925	900	15.3
Luzerne	11,200	9,125	2,100	18.7	7,225	5,900	1,325	18.5
Lycoming	4,125	3,400	750	18.0	2,775	2,275	500	17.6
McKean	1,950	1,575	375	19.0	1,150	950	200	17.5
Mercer	4,500	3,875	650	14.3	3,000	2,650	325	11.1
Mifflin	1,850	1,350	475	26.0	1,150	850	300	25.8
Monroe	2,325	1,975	375	15.9	1,525	1,300	225	14.7
Montgomery	22,475	18,700	3,775	16.8	15,225	13,600	1,625	10.7
Montour	575	475	75	15.1	375	300	75	18.1
Northampton	7,675	6,325	1,350	17.6	4,875	4,150	725	15.0
Northumberland	3,400	2,775	650	19.0	2,250	1,750	500	22.1
Perry	1,375	1,175	200	14.4	850	750	100	12.1
Philadelphia	57,350	47,150	10,200	17.8	36,825	32,225	4,600	12.5
Pike	600	475	125	19.7	425	375	50	12.3
Potter	700	525	175	25.4	475	350	100	23.0
Schuylkill	5,375	4,325	1,050	19.4	3,450	2,800	650	18.7
Snyder	1,200	900	300	24.7	775	600	150	20.6
Somerset	2,825	2,350	475	17.1	1,825	1,500	325	17.9
Sullivan	225	200	25	14.3	200	175	25	12.6
Susquehanna	1,500	1,150	325	22.5	925	725	200	21.7
Tioga	1,600	1,325	275	17.7	1,025	825	200	19.6
Union	1,100	800	275	25.8	650	525	125	20.9
Venango	2,350	1,975	375	15.8	1,475	1,275	175	12.8
Warren	1,725	1,375	350	20.8	1,125	950	150	14.3
Washington	7,375	6,325	1,050	14.4	4,625	4,025	600	13.0
Wayne	1,300	1,025	275	21.9	825	675	125	16.1
Westmoreland	14,275	12,225	2,075	14.5	8,950	7,675	1,275	14.2
Wyoming	1,025	875	150	14.0	625	550	75	12.2
York	11,350	8,925	2,450	21.5	7,125	6,000	1,150	16.0
PENNSYLVANIA	399,000	326,000	73,000	18.2	271,000	234,000	37,000	13.6

Data rounded to nearest 25. Rate computed using unrounded data.

TABLE 9

PENNSYLVANIA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
FOR VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS

1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	RATE %
Adams	2,225	2,100	100	4.8
Allegheny	43,575	40,900	2,675	6.2
Armstrong	2,450	2,200	250	10.2
Beaver	6,600	6,025	575	8.8
Bedford	1,425	1,300	125	8.1
Berks	9,300	8,775	525	5.7
Blair	4,300	3,925	375	8.8
Bradford	2,150	1,950	200	9.2
Bucks	16,950	16,500	450	2.7
Butler	5,175	4,825	350	6.6
Cambria	5,750	5,225	525	9.2
Cameron	200	175	25	11.2
Carbon	1,775	1,650	125	7.5
Centre	3,600	3,300	325	8.8
Chester	10,775	10,475	325	3.0
Clarion	1,325	1,200	125	8.8
Clearfield	2,650	2,375	275	10.7
Clinton	1,175	1,050	125	11.2
Columbia	1,850	1,700	150	7.6
Crawford	2,875	2,725	150	5.6
Cumberland	6,575	6,175	400	6.1
Dauphin	7,925	7,525	400	5.0
Delaware	16,225	15,400	800	5.0
Elk	1,250	1,125	125	10.8
Erie	9,550	8,825	725	7.5
Fayette	5,100	4,550	550	11.0
Forest	175	175	0	2.4
Franklin	3,725	3,450	300	7.9
Fulton	375	325	50	10.1
Greene	1,350	1,250	100	6.8
Huntingdon	1,425	1,250	175	13.0
Indiana	2,900	2,675	225	7.7
Jefferson	1,500	1,400	100	7.4
Juniata	450	425	25	5.6
Lackawanna	6,200	5,825	400	6.3
Lancaster	10,000	9,650	375	3.6
Lawrence	2,850	2,600	250	8.4
Lebanon	3,500	3,250	250	7.0
Lehigh	9,300	8,950	375	3.9
Luzerne	10,175	9,375	800	8.0
Lycoming	3,700	3,375	325	8.6
McKean	1,675	1,500	175	10.4
Mercer	3,775	3,425	350	9.1
Mifflin	1,250	1,075	175	14.2
Monroe	2,550	2,425	125	5.0
Montgomery	18,700	18,125	575	3.1
Montour	575	550	25	4.6
Northampton	7,350	6,950	400	5.5
Northumberland	2,925	2,600	300	10.7
Perry	1,375	1,300	75	5.0
Philadelphia	43,875	40,250	3,625	8.3
Pike	575	550	25	4.5
Potter	500	400	100	18.9
Schuylkill	4,650	4,275	400	8.4
Snyder	875	800	75	7.8
Somerset	2,550	2,325	225	8.7
Sullivan	150	150	0	5.0
Susquehanna	1,325	1,200	125	9.4
Tioga	1,250	1,100	150	12.7
Union	1,125	1,050	75	6.1
Venango	2,300	2,125	175	7.4
Warren	1,900	1,725	175	8.7
Washington	6,775	6,375	400	5.9
Wayne	1,125	1,050	75	6.5
Westmoreland	12,725	11,750	975	7.7
Wyoming	1,150	1,100	75	5.6
York	11,175	10,650	525	4.7
PENNSYLVANIA	365,000	341,000	24,000	6.6

Data are on 1985 Benchmarks.
Data may not add to totals due to rounding.
The rate of unemployment is calculated from unrounded data.

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis, Pa. Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 10

PENNSYLVANIA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
FOR TOTAL VETERANS

1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	RATE %	County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	RATE %
Adams	5,200	4,950	250	4.7	Lancaster	25,975	25,125	850	3.3
Allegheny	135,725	127,850	7,875	5.8	Lawrence	9,125	8,475	650	7.1
Armstrong	7,050	6,450	600	8.6	Lebanon	9,300	8,800	500	5.4
Beaver	19,575	17,600	1,975	10.1	Lehigh	25,150	23,825	1,325	5.3
Bedford	3,450	3,125	325	9.4	Luzerne	32,675	30,250	2,425	7.5
Berks	27,625	26,200	1,425	5.2	Lycoming	10,225	9,525	725	7.0
Blair	12,125	11,225	900	7.4	McKean	4,600	4,275	325	7.2
Bradford	4,775	4,425	325	6.9	Mercer	10,725	9,925	775	7.3
Bucks	44,400	42,625	1,775	4.0	Mifflin	3,775	3,425	350	9.5
Butler	13,150	12,300	850	6.4	Monroe	6,600	6,225	350	5.4
Cambria	16,475	15,075	1,400	8.4	Montgomery	58,350	56,225	2,100	3.6
Cameron	625	575	50	7.5	Montour	1,325	1,250	75	4.9
Carbon	5,275	4,875	400	7.4	Northampton	19,975	18,775	1,200	6.0
Centre	7,800	7,300	500	6.4	Northumberland	8,700	7,975	750	8.5
Chester	27,525	26,575	950	3.5	Perry	2,800	2,675	125	4.6
Clarion	3,300	3,025	275	8.2	Philadelphia	127,800	120,750	7,025	5.5
Clearfield	6,875	6,225	650	9.5	Pike	1,975	1,875	75	4.4
Clinton	3,450	3,150	300	8.7	Potter	1,350	1,200	150	10.8
Columbia	5,025	4,675	350	7.1	Schuylkill	15,500	14,325	1,175	7.6
Crawford	7,375	6,825	575	7.6	Snyder	2,175	2,025	125	6.2
Cumberland	16,125	15,475	625	3.9	Somerset	6,500	5,850	650	10.1
Dauphin	20,525	19,650	875	4.3	Sullivan	500	475	25	5.8
Delaware	50,400	48,375	2,025	4.0	Susquehanna	3,125	2,875	250	8.1
Elk	3,500	3,200	300	8.3	Tioga	3,250	2,975	275	8.6
Erie	24,075	22,525	1,550	6.5	Union	2,600	2,450	150	5.9
Fayette	13,900	12,625	1,275	9.2	Venango	5,525	5,125	400	7.3
Forest	475	450	25	6.0	Warren	4,450	4,150	275	6.4
Franklin	9,175	8,675	525	5.7	Washington	19,925	18,450	1,450	7.3
Fulton	925	850	75	8.0	Wayne	2,975	2,825	175	5.5
Greene	3,275	2,950	325	9.7	Westmoreland	36,450	33,625	2,825	7.7
Huntingdon	3,525	3,175	375	10.3	Wyoming	2,225	2,100	125	6.1
Indiana	6,850	6,250	600	8.7	York	26,700	25,375	1,325	4.9
Jefferson	3,900	3,575	325	8.4					
Juniata	1,275	1,175	100	7.0					
Lackawanna	21,050	19,825	1,225	5.8	PENNSYLVANIA	1,028,000	967,000	61,000	5.9

Data are on 1985 Benchmarks.
Data may not add to totals due to rounding.
The rate of unemployment is calculated from unrounded data.

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis, Pa. Office of Employment Security.

III. INDUSTRY TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS

A. Employment Trends By Industry

With the return to a peacetime economy in the late 1940s, a quiet but profound revolution began to develop in factories and offices throughout most of the industrialized countries of the world. This was a shift of manpower away from the production of goods and toward the production of services. Just as mechanized agriculture made it possible for a single farmer to feed an ever-increasing number of people, with the result that fewer workers were needed to produce food and fiber, so increasingly sophisticated production methods made it possible for factories to turn out a constantly expanding variety of industrial and consumer goods with a smaller share of the labor force. In the United States the past 30 years have seen the manufacturing industries reach peak employment levels and then decline sharply, while still keeping up with the insatiable consumer appetite for more and better goods of wider variety, and at lower relative cost. One need only consider the far greater numbers of models of automobiles or flavors of ice cream available today than existed 30 years ago to appreciate the proliferation of consumer goods. Home computers are commonplace today; fifteen years ago even the simplest computers required their own building and environmental control system, carried price tags in the millions, and could be used only by people with degrees in computer science. These and countless other fruits of technology are available to a larger segment of the population. But the technology which has benefitted the consumer has also had the circular effect of improving manufacturing production methods so that less labor is required. Furthermore, labor costs have risen faster than inflation, with the result that many American companies have moved their production facilities to countries where labor costs are lower. Foreign-made goods have taken over an increasing share of the American market, particularly as their quality has risen in recent years. The bottom line from these profound developments is that manufacturing employment has declined steadily in the United States for more than twenty years.

The shift from manufacturing to nonmanufacturing employment has occurred in Pennsylvania as well. It has been a long-term trend, but has become much more pronounced with a pair of back-to-back recessions in 1979 and the early 1980s. Over the 1975-1985 period, as depicted in Table 12, employment in manufacturing dropped 245,700 jobs while nonmanufacturing employment soared by 547,800 to 3,646,800 in 1985, a figure higher than the total of all nonagricultural jobs in the state prior to the 1950s. In the manufacturing division, employment in both the durable goods and nondurable goods sectors fell during this eleven year period. Annual average 1985 employment in the nonmanufacturing division increased by 113,900 over the 1984 total to attain the highest annual average job count on record. Specific nonmanufacturing industry lines providing record job levels during 1985 were services (1,170,800), retail trade (815,300), finance, insurance and real estate (262,400), and wholesale trade with 253,800 jobs. Table 12A presents a historical

picture of job levels in Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries. At 1,089,100 jobs in 1985 manufacturing payrolls declined by 32,800 since 1984. Durable goods again bore the brunt of job erosion with primary metals alone losing 13,700 jobs over the year. Among the nondurable goods industries, the apparel and other textile products line, another troubled area, continued to lose jobs posting a yearly decline of 12,800. As Table 13 shows, during 1960 manufacturing employment accounted for 38.9 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in Pennsylvania. By 1985 this figure fell to 23.0 percent. During this same twenty-five year period nonmanufacturing jobs, as a percent of all nonagricultural jobs, rose from 61.1 percent to 77.0 percent.

TABLE 11

PENNSYLVANIA METROPOLITAN AREA 1/

EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY GROUP	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY	3,895.3	3,949.6	4,000.2	4,128.9	4,201.8	4,159.9	4,157.9	4,021.6	3,982.8	4,100.8	4,172.8
MANUFACTURING	1,153.7	1,150.3	1,156.1	1,177.6	1,191.3	1,135.2	1,120.8	1,009.1	944.8	984.8	937.1
NONMANUFACTURING	2,737.4	2,791.7	2,839.6	2,942.2	3,004.5	3,021.9	3,032.4	3,009.7	3,035.2	3,133.9	3,234.7
Mining	25.8	27.5	26.8	24.3	27.1	25.3	22.5	21.4	17.8	17.2	18.4
Contract Construction	160.1	158.1	159.9	176.0	179.8	172.0	163.3	153.1	150.3	159.6	171.2
Transportion and Public Utilities	225.9	225.6	230.3	236.4	241.2	231.8	226.8	218.0	210.5	215.9	211.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	793.1	812.8	834.7	869.8	876.1	874.8	880.8	868.1	886.2	919.0	951.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	188.5	192.6	198.2	208.0	215.1	219.7	223.7	222.1	225.1	234.2	242.1
Service	723.5	755.4	799.3	810.7	854.3	882.5	914.9	945.2	970.4	1,012.8	1,082.7
Government	620.9	623.0	610.7	617.0	610.3	613.1	600.7	581.1	575.4	575.8	579.6
Federal	120.0	120.9	115.2	116.0	117.1	117.4	119.4	119.1	118.5	120.0	122.9
State and Local	500.9	505.1	495.5	501.0	493.2	495.7	481.3	462.0	456.9	455.8	456.7

1/ PENNSYLVANIA METROPOLITAN AREA is the sum of all Pennsylvania Counties that are located in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

Data are annual averages for all years shown.
Data for 1975 through 1980 include information for the State College-Bellefonte LMA rather than the State College MSA.

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division

TABLE 12

PENNSYLVANIA

EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
(In thousands)

INDUSTRY GROUP	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	RECORD HIGH 1/	RECORD LOW 2/
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY	2,893.5	3,335.3	3,644.4	3,749.8	3,715.4	3,917.5	4,351.8	4,435.8	4,753.1	4,735.9	4,806.1 (1978)	2,701.5 (1939)
MANUFACTURING	1,134.3	1,485.4	1,485.5	1,515.0	1,444.5	1,494.1	1,528.0	1,334.8	1,328.2	1,089.1	1,653.5 (1953)	1,061.4 (1939)
NONMANUFACTURING	1,759.1	1,849.9	2,158.9	2,234.5	2,271.0	2,423.4	2,822.8	3,101.0	3,424.9	3,646.8	3,646.8 (1985)	1,640.1 (1939)
Mining	222.2	177.1	176.0	94.4	58.3	45.3	39.5	48.1	49.0	38.3	222.2 (1940)	38.3 (1985)
Contract Construction	87.9	75.4	157.1	175.5	154.7	165.5	192.0	184.5	190.1	189.5	205.9 (1973)	68.9 (1944)
Transportion and Public Utilities	270.4	319.3	330.7	317.4	278.8	263.4	267.5	256.6	263.3	239.4	347.2 (1951)	239.4 (1985)
Wholesale Trade	INA	INA	156.4	169.7	176.8	182.4	203.2	218.1	244.3	253.8	253.8 (1985)	148.8 (1947)
Retail Trade	INA	INA	483.2	501.4	508.0	529.9	613.3	670.8	744.0	815.3	815.3 (1985)	470.1 (1947)
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	97.5	95.8	121.1	139.3	152.9	162.1	189.9	207.3	238.8	262.4	262.4 (1985)	89.9 (1939)
Service	294.3	303.8	395.7	440.7	505.8	568.5	698.8	798.5	974.1	1,170.8	1,170.8 (1985)	278.4 (1939)
Government	292.2	390.8	338.7	396.1	436.1	508.4	618.7	721.4	723.3	879.3	723.3 (1980)	286.8 (1939)
Federal	INA	INA	108.6	138.5	134.2	135.4	145.3	134.4	134.9	137.8	151.7 (1952)	107.4 (1948)
State and Local	INA	INA	230.1	257.6	302.0	373.0	473.3	587.0	588.4	641.5	581.2 (1978)	221.5 (1947)

1/ Highest employment figure recorded for years for which data are available.
2/ Lowest employment figure recorded for years for which data are available.

Data are annual averages for all years shown.

Data available back to 1947 for state and local government and for wholesale and retail trade, and to 1939 for other industries

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division

TABLE 12A

PENNSYLVANIA

EMPLOYEES ON MANUFACTURING PAYROLLS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
(In thousands)

INDUSTRY GROUP	1972	1975	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	RECORD HIGH 1/	RECORD LOW 2/
MANUFACTURING	1,444.0	1,334.8	1,387.8	1,320.2	1,299.0	1,170.5	1,095.8	1,121.8	1,089.1	1,480.1 (1973)	1,089.1 (1985)
DURABLE GOODS	841.7	813.0	827.8	814.7	791.0	685.8	622.1	646.0	628.2	894.1 (1974)	622.1 (1983)
Lumber & Wood Products	24.7	19.7	21.9	20.6	19.8	18.1	19.8	22.3	24.0	24.7 (1972)	19.1 (1982)
Furniture & Fixtures	22.5	19.0	20.1	19.8	19.0	18.5	19.8	20.2	20.4	23.8 (1973)	19.0 (1975)
Stone, Clay, & Glass	65.3	60.5	63.7	59.0	57.1	51.4	48.7	49.0	47.8	68.3 (1973)	47.8 (1985)
Primary Metal Industries	210.7	205.5	199.2	190.2	184.0	143.3	120.4	117.9	104.1	226.5 (1974)	104.1 (1985)
Fabricated Metal Products	120.5	114.1	112.6	112.8	108.7	96.4	87.2	91.2	91.7	126.6 (1974)	87.2 (1983)
Machinery, Exc. Electrical	131.0	141.3	137.8	144.2	143.6	127.7	109.9	114.7	114.3	144.5 (1974)	109.9 (1983)
Electric & Electronic Equipment	133.7	126.0	123.9	122.5	117.2	107.7	101.5	108.3	104.3	144.7 (1974)	101.5 (1983)
Transportation Equipment	69.0	67.6	81.8	81.5	77.5	63.4	59.7	64.2	63.7	91.6 (1978)	59.7 (1983)
Instruments and Related Products	34.0	34.4	40.3	41.8	41.3	38.5	38.8	37.9	37.8	42.9 (1979)	34.0 (1972)
Misc. Manufacturing Industries	30.4	27.0	26.3	23.4	22.8	20.9	20.5	20.8	20.1	31.9 (1973)	20.1 (1985)
NONDURABLE GOODS	602.3	521.8	540.3	513.5	508.0	484.7	473.8	475.9	460.8	602.3 (1972)	460.8 (1985)
Food & Kindred Products	109.6	99.4	99.7	96.6	94.4	92.0	90.2	90.1	90.5	109.6 (1972)	90.1 (1984)
Tobacco Products	7.5	5.0	4.0	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	7.5 (1972)	2.3 (1985)
Textile Mill Products	82.9	49.9	50.1	43.9	42.7	38.2	35.6	34.0	31.0	82.9 (1972)	31.0 (1985)
Apparel & Other Textile Products	182.6	132.7	134.6	124.1	122.7	114.5	112.9	113.0	100.2	182.6 (1972)	100.2 (1985)
Paper & Allied Products	44.9	39.9	44.4	42.4	41.9	41.1	40.7	41.1	41.2	45.4 (1973)	39.9 (1975)
Printing & Publishing	71.8	68.4	71.3	72.6	73.5	72.4	71.9	73.2	75.4	75.4 (1985)	67.5 (1978)
Chemicals & Allied Products	59.4	55.5	59.9	60.6	60.5	59.2	59.1	59.2	59.6	61.0 (1979)	55.5 (1975)
Petroleum & Coal Products	19.9	18.4	17.3	16.7	17.0	16.4	14.9	13.0	12.6	19.9 (1972)	12.6 (1985)
Rubber & Misc Plastic Products	36.7	34.8	38.9	37.1	36.0	33.4	33.2	37.1	36.8	41.9 (1979)	33.2 (1983)
Leather & Leather Products	25.1	19.8	19.3	16.0	16.3	14.9	14.0	12.5	11.3	25.1 (1972)	11.3 (1985)

1/ Highest employment figure recorded for years for which data are available.
2/ Lowest employment figure recorded for years for which data are available.

Data are annual averages for all years shown.

Data available back to 1972 for detailed two-digit manufacturing industries.

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division

TABLE 13

PENNSYLVANIA

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY GROUP	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MANUFACTURING	39.2	44.5	40.8	40.4	38.9	38.1	35.1	30.1	27.9	23.0
NONMANUFACTURING	60.8	55.5	59.2	59.6	61.1	61.9	64.9	69.9	72.1	77.0
Mining	7.7	5.3	4.8	2.5	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8
Contract Construction	3.0	2.3	4.3	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.0
Transportion and Public Utilities	9.3	9.6	9.1	8.5	7.5	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.1
Wholesale Trade	NA	NA	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4
Retail Trade	NA	NA	13.3	13.4	13.7	13.5	14.1	15.1	15.7	17.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.5
Service	10.2	9.1	10.9	11.8	13.6	14.5	16.1	18.0	20.5	24.7
Government	10.1	11.7	9.3	10.6	11.7	13.0	14.2	16.3	15.2	14.3
Federal	NA	NA	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9
State and Local	NA	NA	6.3	6.9	8.1	9.5	10.9	13.2	12.4	11.4

Date are annual averages for all years shown.

Date available back to 1947 for state and local government and for wholesale and retail trade, and to 1939 for other industries

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division

TABLE 14

UNITED STATES

EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRY GROUP
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY GROUP	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	RECORD HIGH 1/	RECORD LOW 2/
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY	27,039	32,381	40,374	45,197	50,641	54,189	60,765	70,880	76,945	90,406	97,699	97,699 (1985)	25,940 (1934)
MANUFACTURING	9,069	10,985	15,524	15,241	16,882	16,796	18,062	19,367	18,323	20,285	19,426	21,040 (1979)	8,501 (1934)
NONMANUFACTURING	17,970	21,376	24,850	29,956	33,759	37,393	42,703	51,513	58,622	70,121	78,274	78,274 (1985)	17,439 (1934)
Mining	897	925	836	901	792	712	632	623	752	1,027	989	1,139 (1981)	606 (1968)
Contract Construction	927	1,311	1,147	2,364	2,839	2,926	3,232	3,588	3,525	4,346	4,862	4,862 (1985)	877 (1934)
Transportion and Public Utilities	2,786	3,038	3,906	4,034	4,141	4,004	4,036	4,515	4,542	5,148	5,300	5,330 (1985)	2,750 (1934)
Wholesale Trade	INA	1,835	1,949	2,635	2,926	3,143	3,486	3,993	4,415	5,275	5,789	5,789 (1985)	1,822 (1943)
Retail Trade	INA	4,914	5,365	6,751	7,610	8,248	9,250	11,047	12,645	15,035	17,425	17,425 (1985)	4,914 (1940)
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,320	1,485	1,481	1,888	2,298	2,629	2,977	3,645	4,165	5,180	5,924	5,924 (1985)	1,304 (1934)
Service	3,128	3,665	4,222	5,357	6,240	7,378	9,038	11,548	13,892	17,890	21,930	21,930 (1985)	3,045 (1934)
Government	INA	4,203	5,944	6,026	6,913	8,353	10,074	12,583	14,685	16,241	16,295	16,295 (1985)	4,203 (1940)
Federal	753	998	2,808	1,928	2,187	2,270	2,378	2,731	2,748	2,869	2,875	2,928 (1944)	852 (1934)
State and Local	INA	3,207	3,136	4,098	4,726	6,083	7,696	9,822	11,937	13,375	13,420	13,420 (1985)	3,134 (1944)

1/ Highest employment figure recorded for years for which data are available.
2/ Lowest employment figure recorded for years for which data are available.

Data are annual averages for all years shown.

Data available back to 1940 for state and local government and for wholesale and retail trade, and to 1934 for other industries

SOURCE: Employment and Earning, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 15

UNITED STATES

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY GROUP	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MANUFACTURING	33.5	33.9	38.5	33.7	33.3	31.0	29.7	27.3	23.8	22.4	19.9
NONMANUFACTURING	66.5	66.1	61.5	66.3	66.7	69.0	70.3	72.7	76.2	77.6	80.1
Mining	3.3	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0
Contract Construction	3.4	4.1	2.8	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.8
Transportion and Public Utilities	10.3	9.4	9.7	8.9	8.2	7.4	6.6	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.4
Wholesale Trade	INA	5.7	4.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9
Retail Trade	INA	15.2	13.3	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.6	16.4	16.6	17.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	4.9	4.6	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.1
Service	11.6	11.3	10.5	11.9	12.3	13.6	14.9	16.3	18.1	19.8	22.4
Government	INA	13.0	14.7	13.3	13.7	15.4	16.6	17.7	19.1	18.0	16.7
Federal	2.9	3.1	7.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.9
State and Local	INA	9.9	7.8	9.1	9.3	11.2	12.7	13.9	15.5	14.8	13.7

Data are annual averages for all years shown.

Data available back to 1940 for state and local government and for wholesale and retail trade, and to 1934 for other industries

SOURCE: Employment and Earning, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 16

UNITED STATES

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX
1975 AND 1985 ANNUAL AVERAGES

Industry Title	1975		1985	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary	60.8	39.2	55.1	44.9
Manufacturing Industries	71.3	28.7	67.5	32.5
Durable Goods	78.7	21.3	73.7	26.3
Lumber and Wood Products	87.7	12.3	86.0	14.0
Furniture and Fixtures	72.2	27.8	69.3	30.7
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	82.8	17.2	80.8	19.2
Primary Metal Industries	92.2	7.8	87.3	12.7
Fabricated Metal Products	80.8	19.2	77.8	22.2
Machinery, except Electrical	84.1	15.9	78.2	21.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	60.5	39.5	58.2	41.8
Transportation Equipment	88.1	11.9	81.9	18.1
Instruments and Related Products	61.5	38.5	57.2	42.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	54.4	45.6	54.3	45.7
Nondurable Goods	61.1	38.9	58.5	41.5
Food and Kindred Products	73.1	26.9	68.9	31.1
Tobacco Manufacturing	59.5	40.5	65.2	34.8
Textile Mill Products	53.8	46.2	52.3	47.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	19.4	80.6	19.6	80.4
Paper and Allied Products	79.5	20.5	75.8	24.2
Printing and Publishing	65.2	34.8	57.8	42.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	78.8	21.2	72.5	27.5
Petroleum and Coal Products	90.2	9.8	84.2	15.8
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics	67.1	32.9	65.1	34.9
Leather and Leather Products	39.8	60.2	40.5	59.5
Nonmanufacturing Industries	57.6	42.4	53.0	47.0
Mining	93.0	7.0	87.0	13.0
Contract Construction	93.4	6.6	90.1	9.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	78.2	21.8	72.3	27.7
Wholesale Trade	76.0	24.0	71.4	28.6
Retail Trade	52.8	47.2	48.2	51.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	45.7	54.3	38.8	61.2
Services	44.8	55.2	40.2	59.8
Government	55.5	44.5	50.3	49.7
Federal Government	70.7	29.3	64.9	35.1
State Government	56.0	44.0	53.7	46.3
Local Government	50.6	49.4	44.6	55.4

NOTE: Breakdown of industry employment by sex is not available for states or local areas. However, in most areas, the actual distribution of the sexes in particular industries is not likely to vary widely from the national averages.

SOURCE: Employment and Earnings, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1978 and March 1986.

TABLE 17

FIFTY LARGEST EMPLOYERS
MARCH 1986

PENNSYLVANIA RANK	NAME OF EMPLOYER
1	U. S. GOVERNMENT
2 *	COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
3	CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
4	SCHOOL DIST OF PHILADELPHIA
5	WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP
6	SEARS ROEBUCK & CO
7	BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY
8	GENERAL ELECTRIC CO
9	COMM OF PA - P S U
10	K-MART CORP
11	ACME MARKETS INC
12	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
13	TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNA
14	UNITED STATES STEEL CORP
15	BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION
16	J C PENNEY COMPANY INC
17	PHILA ELECTRIC CO
18	THE PRUDENTIAL INS CO
19	AT & T TECHNOLOGIES INC
20	COMM OF PA - HIGHER EDUCATION
21	WEIS MARKETS INC
22	COMM OF PA - S E P T A
23	MELLON BANK
24	A M P INCORPORATED
25	TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
26	PENNA POWER & LIGHT CO
27	STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
28	PPG INDUSTRIES INC
29	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE INC
30	SPERRY CORPORATION
31	THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT
32	THE BOEING COMPANY
33	SCOA INDUSTRIES INC
34	HERSHEY FOODS CORPORATION
35	PITTSBURGH,CITY OF
36	GIANT EAGLE INC
37	ARMSTRONG WORLD IND INC
38	R C A CORPORATION
39	ALLEGHENY COUNTY
40	SMITHKLINE BECKMAN CORP
41	BEVERLY ENTERPRISES INC
42	WANAMAKER JOHN PHILA
43	U S AIR INC
44	INT'L BUSINESS MACHINES CORP
45	AIR PRODUCTS & CHEMICALS INC
46	MACK TRUCKS INC
47	DUQUESNE LIGHT CO
48	BURROUGHS CORPORATION
49	PHILADELPHIA NEWSPAPERS INC
50	SUPERMARKETS GENERAL CORP

* COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA INCLUDES ALL STATE EMPLOYMENT EXCEPT PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SEPTA, AND THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

B. Income and Wage Characteristics and Trends

Personal income is income received from all sources by residents of Pennsylvania. These sources include wages, salaries, unemployment insurance benefits, property income, dividends, royalties, and other business income. Dividing total personal income for a year by the state's total resident population for that year yields per capital personal income. Thus, per capita income applies to each individual regardless of age or labor force participation. Table 18 provides a historical view of county, state and national per capita income through the 1970s. Total personal income as well as per capita income for 1981 thru 1984 for Pennsylvania and all counties is shown in Table 19. This is the latest year (1984) for which county per capita income figures are available. Eleven counties, led by Montgomery County with $18,182, ranked above the 1984 Pennsylvania per capita personal income of $12,292. All of these counties were from metropolitan areas, while the rural and mountainous counties from the southcentral and northeastern sections of the state were ranked the lowest. These included Fulton County at $7,971, Bedford County at $8,020, Huntingdon County at $8,453 and Potter County at $8,496.

Although 1984 is the latest year for which county per capita income figures are available, Table 20 gives comparisons by state for 1985. Pennsylvania, at $13,437 per year, ranked 22nd among the 50 states and fell $430 short of the national average of $13,867. The highest per capita income in 1985 was in Alaska ($18,187), while the lowest was in Mississippi ($9,187). Between 1980 and 1985 Pennsylvania's per capita income increased by 36.6 percent, slightly less than the national average of 39.9 percent. The fastest rates of increase for the four-year period were in New Hampshire (55.3 percent), and Massachusetts (54.3 percent), while the lowest was in Wyoming (14.7 percent), the only state whose per capita income increase was less than 23 percent during the period.

Table 21 gives 1985 average annual wages for counties and labor market areas in Pennsylvania. These data, which are based on total payroll for UC-insured workers divided by the number of employees, differs from the per capita income figures in Tables 18 and 19, which consist of all income (not just payroll wages and salaries) divided by total population (not just employed workers). The Philadelphia PMSA posted the highest annual wages among Pennsylvania's 15 Metropolitan Statistical Areas. This 1985 average was $20,387, well above the state average of $18,611. It was closely followed by wages of $19,556 and $19,225 posted by the Pittsburgh and Beaver County PMSAs. The lowest MSA average was $15,191 in Altoona.

Table 22 offers national wage rates for some selected professional, administrative, technical, and clerical occupations. These figures are useful as comparisons with local wage rates.

Table 23 contains information on employment, total wages paid, and average wages paid in selected industries in Pennsylvania. Data

presented are for the third quarter 1985. While these figures should not be regarded as representative of all employees in an industry, they are valuable in showing relative differences in wage levels among industries and the selective impact of each industry payroll on the state economy. During the third quarter of 1985 petroleum and coal products reported average monthly wages of $3,194.18, the highest wages paid in selected industries. Retail trade averaged $806.97 per month during the quarter, the lowest earnings among industries presented. Public utilities reported average monthly wages of $2,567.79, the highest wages in the nonmanufacturing sector. Table 24 presents related annual average employment and wage information by major industry group for the state of Pennsylvania for the year 1985.

Pennsylvania's goods-producing industries are ranked in Table 25 in order of their 1985 average weekly earnings. The 1985 rankings are compared with data ten years earlier. The highest 1985 weekly earnings were reported in petroleum refining, where the average worker earned $588.69, an increase of $345.85 over the ten-year period. The lowest weekly wage was $191.76 in the men's and boys' furnishings line, representing a gain of $79.30 or 70.5 percent from 1975. The fastest rate of earnings increase over this ten-year period was the 142.4 percent rise in petroleum refining. The average manufacturing employee in Pennsylvania earned $381.84 per week in 1985, a ten-year gain of $188.62 or 97.6 percent. In general, earnings were significantly higher in the durable goods sector, where the average was $425.58 per week, than in nondurable goods, where the average was only $326.56.

Table 26 shows earnings growth in Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries for the period 1967 thru 1985, plus the first six months of 1986, adjusted for inflation. As the table and Graph I show, there has been comparatively little growth in actual purchasing power over the past 18 years. Although factory workers' earnings were at an all-time high of $390.51 in June 1986, their purchasing power in 1967 dollars was only $119.09, an increase of only $6.57 or 5.8 percent from 1967. Pennsylvania's real earnings increased substantially during the 1970s, peaking at $130.40 (in 1967 dollars) during 1978, then falling to $114.63 in 1982 and rising to $119.92 in 1984. This pattern of increases and decreases in earnings potential is sometimes linked directly to the pattern of employment shifts in the manufacturing sector, however, in actuality, earnings and employment often move in opposite directions, as can be observed by the rise in average wages following a sizeable layoff in an industry. The increase in average wages does not come from employees being given raises but rather from the layoff of workers with little seniority and therefore comparatively lower wages, leaving a higher average wage among those who remain. In this case, however, the drop in both earnings and employment in the 1980s reflects the impact of a pair of national recessions, which resulted in large-scale layoffs, reduction of companies' operating costs, and the negotiation of wage-and-benefit concessions contracts with the unions.

Table 27 compares average weekly earnings, average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of employees of manufacturing industries in Pennsylvania's Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The table reveals that during the second quarter of 1986 (latest available) the longest workweek occurred in the Erie MSA and averaged 41.8 hours. The Johnstown MSA displayed the shortest workweek at 37.4 hours. The highest weekly earnings were in the Beaver County PMSA where the average factory worker took home $480.54 per week. The Pittsburgh PMSA was second with earnings averaging $452.19. These high earnings levels are the result of the prominence of the steel industry in both areas. Although the industry has suffered sizeable employment losses, and the unions have had to agree to wage concessions, the large steel industry payroll still makes both areas the state's manufacturing wage leaders.

TABLE 18

TOTAL PER CAPITA INCOME BY COUNTY: 1969-1980
(Pennsylvania And U.S. Included For Comparison)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	70-80 Change
Adams	3,334	3,564	3,667	3,911	4,201	4,583	4,868	5,342	5,806	6,568	7,279	7,817	120.6%
Allegheny	4,004	4,270	4,434	4,824	5,318	5,981	6,559	7,191	7,918	8,569	9,570	10,609	148.5
Armstrong	2,726	2,901	3,076	3,407	3,735	4,223	4,771	5,385	5,962	6,791	7,593	8,221	183.4
Beaver	3,288	3,426	3,560	3,890	4,363	5,147	5,634	6,123	6,779	7,755	8,679	9,655	181.8
Bedford	2,691	2,899	3,075	3,250	3,526	3,807	4,092	4,485	4,895	5,311	5,807	6,261	116.0
Berks	3,851	4,077	4,271	4,683	5,102	5,576	5,924	6,532	7,285	7,982	8,861	9,759	139.4
Blair	2,947	3,188	3,307	3,527	3,915	4,290	4,611	5,176	5,881	6,252	6,905	7,562	136.6
Bradford	2,877	3,090	3,119	3,488	3,898	4,283	4,615	4,823	5,194	5,894	6,631	7,097	129.7
Bucks	4,016	4,253	4,484	4,884	5,316	5,837	6,238	6,915	7,580	8,631	9,572	10,534	147.7
Butler	3,195	3,397	3,578	3,869	4,251	4,765	5,114	5,529	6,114	7,150	8,078	8,865	161.0
Cambria	2,868	3,093	3,287	3,663	4,099	4,625	5,228	5,698	6,168	6,669	7,585	8,264	167.2
Cameron	3,761	3,802	3,783	3,890	4,370	4,975	5,086	5,469	6,234	6,596	7,451	8,265	117.6
Carbon	3,077	3,369	3,817	3,987	4,436	4,860	5,303	5,770	6,272	6,939	7,696	8,371	148.5
Centre	2,702	2,869	3,043	3,273	3,669	3,965	4,373	4,770	5,168	5,837	6,413	7,132	148.6
Chester	4,350	4,562	4,764	5,165	5,676	6,179	6,624	7,368	8,123	9,532	10,608	11,462	151.2
Clarion	2,893	3,094	3,257	3,525	4,038	4,713	5,202	5,624	6,064	6,671	7,401	7,772	151.2
Clearfield	2,672	2,940	3,175	3,424	3,869	4,596	4,867	5,128	5,862	6,439	7,213	7,847	166.9
Clinton	3,019	3,064	3,245	3,533	4,066	4,647	4,754	5,182	5,640	6,380	7,106	7,248	136.6
Columbia	2,983	3,185	3,283	3,604	4,052	4,421	4,755	5,105	5,496	6,262	6,910	7,515	135.9
Crawford	3,132	3,299	3,465	3,701	4,067	4,413	4,758	5,157	5,656	6,229	6,966	7,409	124.6
Cumberland	3,883	4,171	4,670	4,950	5,464	6,032	6,470	7,131	7,801	8,524	9,392	10,172	143.9
Dauphin	3,639	4,001	4,279	4,658	5,147	5,703	6,169	6,689	7,301	8,011	8,762	9,496	162.3
Delaware	4,534	4,700	4,916	5,332	5,865	6,466	6,928	7,564	8,227	9,056	10,063	11,084	135.8
Elk	3,200	3,392	3,520	3,783	4,283	4,881	4,963	5,588	6,301	6,891	7,799	8,374	146.9
Erie	3,483	3,781	4,021	4,312	4,762	5,317	5,634	5,953	6,573	7,349	8,112	8,762	131.7
Fayette	2,595	2,896	3,091	3,311	3,702	4,089	4,530	4,919	5,353	6,189	7,026	7,615	162.9
Forest	2,565	2,781	2,954	3,112	3,559	3,990	4,337	4,982	5,280	5,578	6,615	7,189	158.5
Franklin	3,401	3,572	3,674	4,107	4,570	5,031	5,407	5,882	6,451	7,068	7,796	8,565	139.2
Fulton	2,351	2,369	2,496	2,795	3,166	3,523	3,798	3,987	4,430	5,132	5,770	6,343	167.8
Greene	2,479	2,743	2,827	3,110	3,527	3,869	4,331	4,695	5,056	5,293	6,244	7,039	156.6
Huntingdon	2,639	2,797	2,970	3,148	3,528	3,898	4,153	4,551	4,980	5,557	6,163	6,503	132.5
Indiana	2,570	2,902	3,096	3,415	3,874	4,309	4,966	5,183	5,788	6,539	7,376	7,929	173.2
Jefferson	2,681	2,979	3,273	3,564	3,983	4,499	4,917	5,218	5,782	6,502	7,220	7,861	163.9
Juniata	2,934	3,153	3,324	3,652	4,262	4,614	4,800	5,363	5,758	6,233	6,872	7,350	133.1
Lackawanna	3,135	3,369	3,647	4,010	4,452	4,773	5,080	5,575	6,022	6,592	7,358	8,099	140.4
Lancaster	3,798	4,119	4,211	4,587	5,100	5,660	5,713	6,308	6,895	7,645	8,531	9,171	122.7
Lawrence	3,352	3,483	3,668	3,999	4,391	4,806	5,115	5,505	5,998	6,638	7,308	7,760	122.2
Lebanon	3,512	3,767	3,796	4,188	4,586	5,086	4,676	5,860	6,479	7,112	7,920	8,659	129.9
Lehigh	3,649	3,939	4,197	4,659	5,202	5,737	6,197	6,695	7,323	8,277	9,165	10,160	157.9
Luzerne	3,158	3,452	3,723	4,061	4,561	4,870	5,231	5,674	6,184	6,655	7,366	8,047	133.1
Lycoming	3,285	3,501	3,617	3,962	4,392	4,795	5,134	5,603	6,163	6,836	7,412	8,099	131.3
McKean	3,429	3,531	3,662	3,909	4,352	4,913	5,324	5,976	6,307	6,809	7,729	8,296	136.9
Mercer	3,339	3,492	3,664	4,013	4,501	5,082	5,332	5,665	6,317	7,016	7,779	8,578	145.6
Mifflin	3,085	3,233	3,479	3,663	3,755	4,136	4,437	4,983	5,312	5,790	6,440	7,031	117.5
Monroe	3,716	4,009	4,297	4,612	4,969	5,287	5,572	5,931	6,380	7,324	7,965	8,563	113.6
Montgomery	5,627	5,823	6,306	6,667	7,019	7,703	8,187	8,896	9,736	10,998	12,163	13,311	128.6
Montour	2,747	2,815	2,909	3,229	3,714	4,034	4,424	4,966	5,457	6,482	7,269	8,158	189.8
Northampton	3,915	4,169	4,281	4,676	5,236	5,871	6,313	6,843	7,402	7,969	8,860	9,767	134.3
Northumberland	3,126	3,428	3,604	3,899	4,328	4,654	4,981	5,428	5,879	6,286	6,896	7,637	122.8
Perry	2,895	3,135	3,282	3,535	4,015	4,315	4,644	5,150	5,573	6,555	7,187	7,691	145.3
Philadelphia	3,635	3,876	4,133	4,507	4,871	5,288	5,732	6,211	6,866	6,969	7,619	8,510	119.6
Pike	3,263	3,587	3,792	4,095	4,620	4,578	4,765	5,089	5,530	7,043	7,721	8,128	126.6
Potter	2,631	2,716	2,780	2,968	3,361	3,785	3,962	4,371	4,809	5,496	6,276	6,614	143.5
Schuylkill	3,096	3,370	3,637	3,887	4,365	4,720	5,066	5,532	5,995	6,364	7,061	7,745	129.8
Snyder	3,009	3,245	3,350	3,588	4,054	4,284	4,640	5,036	5,676	5,956	6,575	7,040	116.9
Somerset	2,685	2,941	3,182	3,397	3,828	4,314	4,876	5,396	5,968	6,595	7,498	7,904	168.8
Sullivan	2,597	2,785	2,833	3,074	3,561	3,871	4,123	4,334	4,688	5,564	6,086	6,781	143.5
Susquehanna	2,733	2,896	2,991	3,219	3,636	3,801	4,058	4,370	4,793	6,037	6,635	7,041	143.3
Tioga	2,624	2,776	2,874	3,179	3,525	3,950	4,177	4,561	5,093	5,728	6,366	6,736	142.6
Union	2,912	3,190	3,283	3,676	4,110	4,335	4,563	5,030	5,464	6,115	6,839	7,400	132.0
Venango	3,132	3,406	3,618	3,860	4,369	4,910	5,345	5,985	6,362	7,099	7,909	8,783	152.1
Warren	3,685	3,678	3,752	4,056	4,589	5,074	5,316	5,987	6,557	7,161	7,992	8,613	134.2
Washington	3,293	3,547	3,681	4,033	4,429	4,984	5,482	5,998	6,591	7,395	8,378	9,188	159.0
Wayne	2,972	3,201	3,344	3,752	4,175	4,517	4,658	4,867	5,354	6,381	6,969	7,593	137.2
Westmoreland	3,371	3,572	3,714	4,056	4,466	4,965	5,405	5,975	6,600	7,490	8,353	9,149	156.1
Wyoming	3,065	3,225	3,296	3,473	3,757	4,066	4,279	4,538	4,829	5,879	6,691	7,303	126.4
York	3,857	4,181	4,274	4,665	5,078	5,664	5,731	6,258	6,863	7,563	8,350	9,130	118.4
PENNSYLVANIA	3,586	3,928	4,118	4,478	4,928	5,428	5,860	6,380	6,969	7,668	8,513	9,352	138.1
UNITED STATES	3,714	3,945	4,167	4,515	5,010	5,668	5,861	6,367	6,986	7,772	8,651	9,494	140.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, May 1986.

TABLE 19

PENNSYLVANIA

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME
BY COUNTY: 1981-1984

Area Title	Total Personal Income					Per Capita Personal Income				
	Millions of Dollars				% Change	Dollars				1984
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1983-84	1981	1982	1983	1984	Rank in State
Pennsylvania	122,620.9	129,652.0	135,706.7	143,283.3	7.79	10,323	10,915	11,415	12,292	—
Metropolitan portion	106,867.7	113,097.2	118,458.9	127,755.9	7.81	10,637	11,260	11,791	12,706	—
Nonmetropolitan portion	15,753.2	16,554.8	17,247.8	18,526.4	7.69	8,503	9,026	9,358	10,035	—
Adams	596.8	642.9	670.5	723.8	7.92	8,604	9,188	9,533	10,480	34
Allegheny	16,585.6	17,735.5	18,078.4	19,130.4	5.82	11,604	12,394	12,712	13,569	7
Armstrong	707.3	738.1	790.6	860.9	8.89	9,073	9,429	10,062	10,969	35
Beaver	2,148.0	2,111.6	2,058.0	2,142.6	4.21	10,608	10,437	10,246	10,758	28
Bedford	329.7	349.4	388.2	385.4	4.87	6,976	7,323	7,956	8,020	68
Berks	3,994.1	3,587.1	3,876.2	4,252.6	9.71	10,799	11,403	12,290	13,407	8
Blair	1,123.9	1,161.9	1,199.5	1,278.9	6.59	8,278	8,553	8,894	9,501	51
Bradford	502.3	533.2	546.7	600.0	9.75	7,923	8,307	8,557	9,380	56
Bucks	5,643.9	6,078.3	6,626.9	7,257.4	9.51	11,540	12,269	13,218	14,270	4
Butler	1,458.8	1,507.6	1,565.3	1,666.0	6.55	9,782	10,065	10,425	11,028	22
Cambria	1,629.1	1,659.8	1,675.5	1,772.3	5.78	8,972	9,253	9,406	10,007	43
Cameron	59.4	60.4	62.5	67.5	8.16	8,876	8,864	9,334	10,222	37
Carbon	489.3	525.9	547.6	588.0	7.38	9,112	9,746	10,142	10,887	26
Centre	886.9	912.4	1,022.5	1,120.1	9.55	7,756	8,378	8,923	9,786	48
Chester	4,058.0	4,378.1	4,749.8	5,212.1	9.74	12,589	13,440	14,412	15,571	2
Clarion	369.0	386.1	393.4	414.2	5.03	8,514	8,927	8,847	9,613	49
Clearfield	722.6	768.0	791.3	847.9	7.15	8,694	9,270	9,558	10,021	42
Clinton	310.5	321.3	331.5	353.6	6.67	7,981	8,307	8,448	9,037	58
Columbia	514.5	540.7	569.2	607.0	6.64	8,274	8,705	9,178	9,817	47
Crawford	722.7	739.4	765.2	845.2	10.45	8,107	8,249	8,527	9,492	54
Cumberland	2,008.2	2,170.2	2,330.0	2,542.9	9.14	11,094	11,932	12,837	13,706	5
Dauphin	2,511.2	2,654.5	2,788.3	3,024.3	8.46	10,648	11,238	11,843	12,825	9
Delaware	6,786.8	7,272.9	7,761.7	8,430.0	8.61	12,300	13,199	14,095	15,289	3
Elk	368.6	378.7	393.3	432.8	10.04	9,357	9,581	10,473	11,505	15
Erie	2,688.9	2,805.0	2,907.2	3,141.8	8.07	8,603	9,062	10,206	11,138	21
Fayette	1,326.8	1,386.9	1,409.8	1,485.2	5.35	8,388	8,799	8,900	9,330	57
Forest	40.5	42.2	41.0	43.9	7.07	7,968	8,413	8,028	8,709	62
Franklin	1,000.8	1,150.8	1,206.6	1,297.6	7.56	9,518	10,011	10,437	11,164	20
Fulton	90.3	94.2	99.6	108.0	8.43	8,695	7,159	7,416	7,971	67
Greene	315.6	332.3	342.9	364.0	6.15	7,788	8,165	8,363	9,834	60
Huntingdon	304.9	324.2	337.2	361.1	7.09	7,199	7,674	7,878	8,453	65
Indiana	803.4	840.8	859.2	917.7	6.81	8,697	9,060	9,218	9,834	45
Jefferson	419.7	440.4	462.2	497.9	7.72	8,736	8,086	9,493	10,179	39
Juniata	158.4	172.4	182.7	200.5	9.74	8,187	8,884	9,324	10,113	41
Lackawanna	2,034.4	2,193.0	2,310.7	2,497.9	8.37	8,938	9,733	10,274	10,974	24
Lancaster	3,724.4	3,992.9	4,257.1	4,721.7	10.91	10,131	10,720	11,278	12,382	11
Lawrence	923.3	943.6	969.4	1,039.7	7.25	8,662	8,888	9,140	9,829	46
Lebanon	1,057.9	1,131.2	1,196.2	1,304.2	9.03	9,629	10,194	10,787	11,721	13
Lehigh	3,038.4	3,313.6	3,468.2	3,777.9	8.93	11,248	12,048	12,609	13,663	6
Luzerne	3,027.6	3,297.7	3,453.4	3,665.7	6.15	8,879	9,604	10,222	10,898	25
Lycoming	1,055.0	1,107.1	1,144.1	1,233.0	7.77	8,978	9,420	9,710	10,527	32
McKean	464.8	486.5	500.2	532.4	6.44	9,202	9,798	10,119	10,911	27
Mercer	1,220.9	1,214.7	1,211.5	1,295.2	6.91	9,548	9,544	9,538	10,187	33
Mifflin	363.4	374.8	384.8	416.8	8.32	7,759	8,029	8,264	8,934	59
Monroe	665.8	715.2	792.8	867.5	9.42	9,370	9,769	10,585	11,234	19
Montgomery	9,481.9	10,241.0	10,956.8	11,975.3	9.28	14,597	15,740	16,746	18,182	1
Montour	158.4	163.8	178.7	191.8	8.55	9,285	9,742	10,398	11,265	17
Northampton	2,444.9	2,563.0	2,689.7	2,928.9	8.89	10,761	11,261	11,737	12,689	10
Northumberland	838.2	894.3	934.9	1,000.7	7.04	8,355	8,925	9,332	9,986	44
Perry	304.7	331.6	358.1	395.2	10.36	8,445	9,037	9,695	10,504	33
Philadelphia	15,730.7	16,640.5	17,206.9	18,561.8	7.31	9,400	9,997	10,448	11,272	18
Pike	166.8	186.0	203.6	226.4	11.20	8,790	9,461	10,267	11,000	23
Potter	130.9	136.4	143.7	155.9	8.49	7,291	7,710	7,916	8,456	64
Schuylkill	1,370.8	1,480.0	1,563.8	1,667.4	6.62	8,578	9,333	9,906	10,575	31
Snyder	266.3	281.4	304.9	334.0	9.54	7,940	8,197	8,745	9,440	55
Somerset	697.2	723.3	732.1	777.9	6.26	8,549	8,884	8,952	9,500	52
Sullivan	48.3	49.5	50.1	54.6	8.98	7,674	7,810	8,053	8,810	61
Susquehanna	289.6	317.2	336.1	363.0	8.79	7,869	8,374	8,773	9,439	57
Tioga	293.7	309.5	319.8	344.3	7.73	7,228	7,549	7,965	8,547	63
Union	270.7	293.3	311.5	340.9	9.40	8,145	8,782	9,285	10,141	40
Venango	635.8	661.0	644.3	684.5	6.25	9,860	10,119	9,863	10,620	30
Warren	457.5	472.6	478.4	509.4	6.53	9,545	9,858	9,953	10,685	29
Washington	2,190.4	2,273.1	2,320.7	2,468.0	5.92	10,115	10,479	10,678	11,317	18
Wayne	304.7	325.2	358.2	391.8	9.32	8,525	8,965	9,657	10,382	38
Westmoreland	3,971.3	4,158.7	4,262.7	4,477.2	5.03	10,123	10,616	10,921	11,581	14
Wyoming	210.1	221.7	240.6	259.3	8.02	7,927	8,295	8,913	9,504	50
York	3,173.2	3,356.8	3,538.9	3,892.5	9.99	10,044	10,597	11,143	12,074	12

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1986

TABLE 20

STATES RANKED ON PER CAPITA INCOME: 1985

Percent Change 1980 to 1985

Rank	State	Per Capita Income	% of U.S.	% Incr. 1980 to 1985	Rank	State	Per Capita Income	% of U.S.	% Incr. 1980 to 1985
1	Alaska	18,187	131	31.8	25	Missouri	13,244	96	42.7
	Dist. of Columbia	18,168	131	42.5	26	Wyoming	13,223	95	14.7
2	Connecticut	18,089	130	50.4	27	Wisconsin	13,154	95	34.0
3	New Jersey	17,211	124	50.4	28	Arizona	12,795	92	38.8
4	Massachusetts	16,380	118	54.3	29	Oregon	12,622	91	28.8
5	California	16,065	116	38.8	30	Iowa	12,594	91	32.8
6	New York	16,050	116	48.7	31	Georgia	12,543	90	50.2
7	Maryland	15,864	114	46.8	32	Indiana	12,446	90	34.8
8	New Hampshire	14,964	108	55.3	33	Oklahoma	12,232	88	30.0
9	Colorado	14,812	107	38.9	34	Vermont	12,117	87	43.7
10	Illinois	14,738	106	36.2	35	North Dakota	12,052	87	41.3
11	Virginia	14,542	105	47.7	36	Maine	11,987	86	44.8
12	Nevada	14,488	104	27.9	37	North Carolina	11,817	84	45.6
13	Delaware	14,272	103	40.7	38	Louisiana	11,274	81	29.1
14	Minnesota	14,087	102	40.5	39	Tennessee	11,243	81	40.3
15	Rhode Island	13,906	100	44.3	40	South Dakota	11,181	80	38.0
16	Washington	13,876	100	29.1	41	Idaho	11,120	80	29.3
	UNITED STATES	13,867	100	39.8	42	Montana	10,874	78	23.8
17	Hawaii	13,814	100	29.7	43	New Mexico	10,914	78	34.0
18	Kansas	13,775	99	38.7	44	Kentucky	10,824	78	36.8
19	Florida	13,742	99	40.9	45	Alabama	10,673	77	38.0
20	Michigan	13,608	98	33.8	46	South Carolina	10,596	76	39.8
21	Texas	13,483	97	37.6	47	Utah	10,493	76	32.3
22	PENNSYLVANIA	13,437	97	36.8	48	Arkansas	10,476	76	40.5
23	Nebraska	13,281	96	43.9	49	West Virginia	10,193	74	27.1
24	Ohio	13,226	95	36.5	50	Mississippi	9,187	66	34.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, September 1986.

TABLE 21

1985 AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES

PENNSYLVANIA 1985 AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES $18,611

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Average Annual Wage	Metropolitan Statistical Area	Average Annual Wage
Allentown-Bethlehem (Pa. Part)	$ 18,384	Philadelphia(Pa. Part)	$ 20,387
Altoona	15,191	Pittsburgh	19,556
Beaver County	19,225	Reading	18,100
Erie	18,164	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre	15,368
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	17,954	Sharon	17,301
Johnstown	16,091	State College	16,617
Lancaster	16,919	Williamsport	16,284
		York	17,209

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES

COUNTY	Average Annual Wage	COUNTY	Average Annual Wage	COUNTY	Average Annual Wage
Adams	$ 13,359	Delaware	$ 19,600	Montgomery	$ 20,105
Allegheny	20,195	Elk	18,200	Montour	19,219
Armstrong	17,229	Erie	18,164	Northampton	17,948
Beaver	19,225	Fayette	15,063	Northumberland	15,019
Bedford	13,333	Forest	13,966	Perry	11,577
Berks	18,100	Franklin	16,246	Philadelphia	21,294
Blair	15,191	Fulton	14,679	Pike	11,460
Bradford	16,874	Greene	20,459	Potter	13,752
Bucks	18,171	Huntingdon	14,661	Schuylkill	13,850
Butler	18,027	Indiana	18,373	Snyder	14,114
Cambria	16,841	Jefferson	16,478	Somerset	14,247
Cameron	15,519	Juniata	12,604	Sullivan	12,345
Carbon	13,403	Lackawanna	15,122	Susquehanna	13,039
Centre	16,617	Lancaster	16,919	Tioga	14,111
Chester	20,456	Lawrence	16,089	Union	15,584
Clarion	16,433	Lebanon	15,626	Venango	17,899
Clearfield	15,694	Lehigh	19,111	Warren	17,105
Clinton	15,655	Luzerne	15,470	Washington	18,152
Columbia	14,957	Lycoming	16,284	Wayne	13,858
Crawford	16,047	McKean	16,352	Westmoreland	17,922
Cumberland	18,121	Mercer	17,301	Wyoming	19,232
Dauphin	18,703	Mifflin	15,497	York	17,874
		Monroe	14,987		

NOTE: Average Annual Wage Data are on a "place-of-work" basis.

Average Annual Wages are derived from the ES-202 report on Pennsylvania insured employment. Annual payroll is divided by the average employment within each area under consideration.

SOURCE: Research & Statistics Division, Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 22

NATIONAL WAGE RATES FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

MARCH 1985

	ENTRY LEVEL CLASS	HIGHEST LEVEL CLASS
PROFESSIONALS		
ACCOUNTANTS	$20,577	$59,519
AUDITORS	$21,128	$39,243
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS	$19,657	$31,416
CHIEF ACCOUNTANTS	$37,557	$74,735
ATTORNEYS	$29,886	$91,690
BUYERS	$20,896	$39,306
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS	$20,318	$41,288
SYSTEM ANALYSTS	$28,197	$68,809
JOB ANALYSTS	$20,774	$36,983
DIRECTORS OF PERSONNEL	$37,173	$70,663
CHEMISTS	$22,631	$68,710
ENGINEERS	$27,405	$76,205
ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS	$16,876	$31,386
DRAFTERS	$13,208	$29,876
COMPUTER OPERATORS	$13,670	$28,440
PHOTOGRAPHERS	$17,571	$30,210
CLERICAL		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	$12,380	$21,106
FILE CLERKS	$10,101	$14,707
KEY ENTRY OPERATORS	$13,200	$16,600
MESSENGERS	$11,685	$11,685
PERSONNEL CLERKS	$14,023	$22,355
PURCHASING ASSISTANTS	$16,363	$28,150
SECRETARIES	$15,869	$26,210
STENOGRAPHERS	$18,391	$20,914
TYPISTS	$12,621	$15,847

SOURCE: BLS: National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay--March 1985.

TABLE 23
PENNSYLVANIA
EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL WAGES PAID AND AVERAGE WAGES PAID
IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES - THIRD QUARTER 1985

SIC CODE	INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF FIRMS	MONTHLY AVERAGE OF EMPLOYES	THREE-MONTH'S WAGES PAID	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES PAID *
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES				
	DURABLE GOODS				
24	Lumber and Wood Products	1,307	25,084	$ 100,525,141	$1,335.85
25	Furniture and Fixtures	414	20,290	92,514,541	1,519.87
32	Stone, Clay, and Glass	800	48,801	294,335,377	2,010.45
33	Primary Metal Industries	581	102,846	746,683,856	2,420.07
34	Fabricated Metal Products	1,795	92,020	523,219,393	1,895.31
35	Machinery,Exc. Electrical	2,571	114,334	730,102,539	2,128.57
36	Electric & Electronic Eq.	813	104,061	615,063,789	1,970.20
37	Transportation Equipment	328	62,801	448,143,002	2,378.64
38	Instruments & Rel. Prod.	456	37,578	226,336,970	2,007.71
39	Miscellaneous Manufact.	494	20,478	100,034,269	1,628.32
	NONDURABLE GOODS				
20	Food and Kindred Products	1,319	90,784	$ 457,668,254	$1,680.43
21	Tobacco Products	24	2,225	7,537,661	1,129.24
22	Textile Mill Products	1,307	25,084	108,949,334	1,447.79
23	Apparel and Other Textile	1,491	97,615	264,199,922	902.18
26	Paper and Allied Products	391	41,861	260,709,283	2,075.99
27	Printing and Publishing	2,307	75,533	387,257,001	1,709.00
28	Chemical & Allied Prod.	570	60,050	449,403,367	2,494.61
29	Petroleum and Coal Prod.	154	12,902	123,633,790	3,194.18
30	Rubber and Misc. Plastics	634	36,626	183,692,882	1,671.79
31	Leather & Leather Prod.	126	11,240	34,138,127	1,012.40
	NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES				
10-14	Mining	1,365	36,693	$ 245,457,939	$2,229.83
15-17	Contract Construction	24,559	207,229	1,112,697,960	1,789.80
40-47	Transportation	7,382	112,316	585,902,626	1,738.85
48-49	Public Utilities	1,426	102,149	786,892,785	2,567.79
50-51	Wholesale Trade	20,622	256,199	1,410,800,045	1,835.55
52-59	Retail Trade	55,592	819,781	1,984,617,083	806.97
60-67	Fin.,Insurance & Real Est.	15,574	266,395	1,309,400,913	1,638.42
70-89	Service and Miscellaneous	75,207	1,082,434	4,391,089,871	1,352.23
	Federal Government	2,321	140,083	875,306,913	2,082.83
	State Government	1,468	132,042	682,480,203	1,722.89
	Local Government	4,302	340,009	1,501,736,860	1,472.25

* Average monthly wages paid is obtained by dividing total wages paid by 3 and dividing the result by the average number of employes.

SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security

TABLE 24

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES OF WORKERS COVERED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAW

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL WAGES, TAXABLE WAGES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, 1985

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1984	TOTAL WAGES (THOUSANDS)	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1984	TAXABLE WAGES (THOUSANDS)	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1984	AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1984
TOTAL-ALL INDUSTRIES	4,471,281	1.6	$82,424,929	5.7	$27,584,990	2.2	$18,434	4.0
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	30,763	5.2	366,130	7.6	224,557	4.7	11,902	2.3
AGRIC PRODUCTION-CROPS	11,098	1.2	123,185	1.8	81,665	0.0	11,100	0.6
AGRIC PRODUCTION-LIVESTOCK	3,256	0.9	38,371	6.3	22,494	3.1	11,785	5.4
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	16,085	9.5	200,782	12.0	118,205	8.8	12,483	2.3
FORESTRY, FISHG, HUNTG, & TRAPPG	324	-5.8	3,791	-2.3	2,194	-2.7	11,702	3.7
MINING	36,383	-5.8	1,043,375	-4.8	327,799	-6.8	28,678	1.0
METAL & ANTHRACITE MINING	2,521	-8.3	52,286	-7.5	23,265	-3.2	20,740	0.9
BITUMINOUS COAL & LIGNITE MINING	23,700	-10.7	737,060	-9.5	213,605	-12.2	31,100	1.3
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	5,594	3.2	146,428	5.5	49,666	1.5	26,176	2.3
NONMETALLIC MINERALS EXC FUELS	4,569	16.1	107,600	24.0	41,262	16.5	23,550	6.8
CONSTRUCTION	187,234	6.2	4,071,609	8.6	1,866,696	5.3	21,746	2.3
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	51,021	9.9	1,000,528	16.0	493,431	12.4	19,610	5.6
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	31,858	-2.8	862,852	-3.1	348,572	-7.0	27,084	-0.3
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	104,355	7.4	2,208,229	10.6	1,024,693	6.8	21,161	3.0
MANUFACTURING	1,091,582	-2.8	25,352,643	1.9	9,250,022	-2.7	23,226	4.9
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	90,145	0.0	1,843,858	4.7	750,020	0.2	20,454	4.6
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	2,285	-3.1	31,865	0.6	17,802	-4.0	13,945	3.8
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	30,829	-10.0	471,954	-6.7	255,415	-9.3	15,309	3.7
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	100,615	-11.0	1,144,844	-7.6	775,341	-9.0	11,378	3.8
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24,049	7.9	388,520	10.9	198,758	8.0	16,155	2.8
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	20,573	1.3	381,692	7.0	172,840	3.8	18,553	5.6
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	41,170	-0.2	1,062,413	6.0	352,497	-0.3	25,806	6.1
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	75,652	3.2	1,562,722	9.5	608,440	6.4	20,657	6.1
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	60,020	2.1	1,865,158	8.5	513,683	1.3	31,076	6.2
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12,627	-0.9	493,329	2.5	114,985	-5.9	39,069	3.4
RUBBER & MISC PLASTICS PRODUCTS	36,741	-1.0	750,464	3.4	309,244	0.0	20,426	4.4
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	11,253	-13.1	146,397	-8.9	91,020	-11.4	13,010	4.8
STONE, CLAY, & GLASS PRODUCTS	48,089	-2.0	1,194,887	2.9	418,518	-2.5	24,847	5.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	104,414	-12.2	3,083,458	-8.3	948,877	-11.3	29,531	4.4
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	91,940	1.4	2,160,725	4.9	798,927	0.4	23,501	3.4
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	115,001	0.1	3,001,305	5.1	991,104	-1.8	26,098	5.0
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	104,683	-3.1	2,545,211	0.7	885,732	-2.9	24,314	3.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	63,769	-1.8	1,878,121	1.9	564,039	-3.1	29,452	3.8
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	37,444	0.1	929,218	4.3	318,820	0.5	24,816	4.2
MISC MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	20,282	-3.3	416,501	2.0	163,960	-4.1	20,535	5.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	216,807	-1.4	5,514,244	3.5	1,806,828	1.4	25,434	4.9
LOC & INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANS	20,932	5.9	193,557	8.1	131,404	7.3	9,247	2.1
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	66,216	0.5	1,447,809	1.0	580,589	-0.9	21,865	0.5
WATER TRANSPORTATION	4,874	-16.8	180,916	-8.8	56,720	-15.0	37,118	9.7
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	12,388	6.9	349,475	14.8	102,841	7.6	28,211	7.4
PIPE LINES, EXCEPT NATURAL GAS	708	-2.1	24,902	5.8	5,917	-3.6	35,172	8.0
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	10,463	7.2	178,946	13.8	83,292	7.5	17,103	6.2
COMMUNICATION	48,170	-11.4	1,384,941	-5.3	409,360	2.4	28,751	6.9

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL WAGES, TAXABLE WAGES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, 1985

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1984	TOTAL WAGES (THOUSANDS)	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1984	TAXABLE WAGES (THOUSANDS)	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1984	AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1984
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY SVCS	53,056	2.4	$1,753,700	11.6	$436,706	2.1	$33,054	9.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	254,083	1.6	5,776,245	5.5	2,101,458	2.4	22,734	3.8
WHOLESALE TRADE-DURABLE GOODS	158,787	2.2	3,786,487	6.7	1,351,868	3.9	23,846	4.5
WHOLESALE TRADE-NONDURABLE GOODS	95,296	0.6	1,989,759	3.2	749,590	-0.3	20,880	2.5
RETAIL TRADE	813,202	3.6	7,905,193	6.4	4,812,105	3.8	9,721	2.7
BLDG MATERIALS & GARDEN SUPPLIES	27,126	7.3	378,285	12.3	196,392	7.4	13,945	4.6
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	127,672	3.5	1,293,644	4.4	795,392	0.9	10,133	0.9
FOOD STORES	143,114	4.6	1,398,063	3.5	860,993	2.5	9,769	-1.0
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SVC STATIONS	85,100	3.8	1,339,441	9.5	652,722	5.3	15,740	5.5
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	46,799	2.2	429,255	6.5	275,249	3.9	9,172	4.3
FURN & HOME FURNISHINGS STORES	30,402	7.3	401,852	13.0	216,859	9.3	13,218	5.3
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	245,751	2.8	1,473,626	5.6	1,134,697	4.5	5,996	2.7
MISC RETAIL	107,239	2.6	1,191,027	5.4	679,600	3.4	11,106	2.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	261,696	3.6	5,389,866	12.3	2,120,285	5.3	20,596	8.4
BANKING	84,077	1.5	1,582,571	9.5	684,280	2.8	18,823	7.9
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	26,146	7.1	456,665	16.8	208,424	10.9	17,466	9.1
SECUR, COMMODITY BROKERS & SVCS	11,700	7.8	516,761	20.2	100,749	6.0	44,168	11.5
INSURANCE CARRIERS	74,774	2.8	1,641,372	10.2	631,776	4.6	21,951	7.2
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS & SVC	22,288	5.7	459,290	12.8	174,612	7.6	20,607	6.8
REAL ESTATE	36,739	3.3	567,233	10.8	271,106	5.3	15,440	7.3
COMB REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, ETC.	791	-2.5	11,768	3.5	5,598	-1.1	14,878	6.1
HOLDING & OTH INVESTMENT OFFICES	5,182	22.1	154,207	34.0	43,740	26.1	29,758	9.8
SERVICES	1,064,258	5.2	17,373,663	10.5	5,009,992	8.9	16,325	5.0
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	50,881	6.4	443,748	10.5	321,047	9.0	8,721	3.9
PERSONAL SERVICES	48,898	4.4	462,723	7.4	299,741	5.6	9,463	2.8
BUSINESS SERVICES	184,868	11.1	2,953,983	17.6	1,344,335	14.8	15,979	5.8
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES & GARAGES	33,057	6.9	461,427	12.3	249,431	7.8	13,959	5.0
MISC REPAIR SERVICES	14,546	5.3	267,767	11.0	116,774	6.9	18,408	5.3
MOTION PICTURES	5,620	2.1	54,140	4.0	29,098	2.0	9,634	1.9
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	38,610	-0.1	423,717	6.6	218,540	4.1	10,974	6.6
HEALTH SERVICES	385,725	2.8	7,232,924	7.5	1,036,078	7.9	18,752	4.6
LEGAL SERVICES	31,451	7.0	792,689	12.9	260,599	6.6	25,204	5.5
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	99,774	3.3	1,713,867	8.9	95,220	5.0	17,177	5.4
SOCIAL SERVICES	68,008	7.8	705,247	12.3	339,536	5.7	10,370	4.3
MUSEUMS, BOTAN, ZOOLOGICAL GARDNS	1,750	-2.5	26,372	7.3	6,664	-1.7	15,070	10.0
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	42,320	0.2	401,157	6.4	198,297	2.7	9,479	6.2
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	5,397	2.9	37,700	6.7	29,704	5.0	6,985	3.7
MISC SERVICES	53,352	9.9	1,396,201	15.2	464,930	9.1	26,170	4.8
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	515,273	0.6	9,631,961	5.2	65,249	-8.5	18,693	4.5
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	383,245	0.8	6,882,480	5.7	65,249	-8.5	17,958	4.9
STATE GOVERNMENT	132,028	0.0	2,749,482	3.7	0		20,825	3.7

SOURCE: Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division.

TABLE 25
PENNSYLVANIA
RANK# & EARNINGS GROWTH IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
1975 AND 1985 ANNUAL AVERAGES

RANK	INDUSTRY	1975 AWE*	1985 AWE*	DOLLAR INCREASE	PERCENT INCREASE
1	Petroleum refining	$ 242.84	$ 588.69	$ 345.85	142.4
2	Blast furnaces and steel mills	263.26	556.14	292.88	111.3
3	Petroleum and coal products	261.43	549.73	288.30	110.3
4	Motor vehicles and equipment	265.47	515.01	249.54	94.0
5	Primary metal industries	253.37	498.58	245.21	96.8
6	Transportation equipment	243.41	488.22	244.81	100.6
7	Drugs	212.47	484.68	272.21	128.1
8	Chemicals and allied products	208.77	465.89	257.12	123.2
9	General industrial machinery	226.03	439.42	213.39	94.4
10	Machinery, exc. electrical	191.84	436.81	244.97	127.7
11	Construction and related machinery	225.16	436.07	210.91	93.7
12	TOTAL DURABLE GOODS	217.60	425.58	207.98	95.6
13	Stone, clay, and glass products	203.27	418.25	214.98	105.8
14	Electronic components and access.	177.39	416.81	239.42	135.0
15	Paper and allied products	196.04	416.63	220.59	112.5
16	Fabricated metal prod.,inc.ordn.	208.17	414.88	206.71	99.3
17	Fabricated structural metal prods.	215.07	414.88	199.81	92.9
18	Printing and publishing	204.58	401.94	197.36	96.5
19	Instruments and related products	180.81	391.68	210.87	116.6
20	Electronic and electronic equip.	191.84	391.13	199.29	103.9
21	Newspapers	214.28	389.05	174.77	81.6
22	TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	193.22	381.84	188.62	97.6
23	Food and kindred products	187.80	371.45	183.65	97.8
24	Rubber and misc. plastic products	171.35	350.55	179.20	104.6
25	Misc. manufacturing industries	181.28	338.96	157.68	87.0
26	TOTAL NONDURABLE GOODS	159.22	326.56	167.34	105.1
27	Furniture and fixtures	156.08	325.98	169.90	108.9
28	Lumber and wood products	158.80	303.20	144.40	90.9
29	Textile mill products	132.42	248.90	116.48	88.0
30	Tobacco manufacturers	120.32	233.45	113.13	94.0
31	Knitting mills	120.62	226.32	105.70	87.6
32	Leather and leather products	120.20	207.92	87.72	73.0
33	Apparel and other textile prods.	109.20	196.72	87.52	80.1
34	Mens and boys furnishings	112.46	191.76	79.30	70.5

* AWE - Average Weekly Earnings
\# - Ranked on basis of the 1985 Average Weekly Earnings

SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security

TABLE 26

PENNSYLVANIA
ACTUAL AND ADJUSTED GROSS EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

Annual Average 1967 thru 1985

Monthly 1986 to Date

Year/Month	U.S. Consumer Price Index	Actual Weekly Earnings	Adjusted Weekly Earnings*	Losses Due to Inflation
1967	100.0	$112.52	$112.52	$0.00
1968	104.2	$119.20	$114.40	$4.80
1969	109.8	$127.52	$116.14	$11.38
1970	116.3	$131.71	$113.25	$18.46
1971	121.3	$140.73	$116.02	$24.71
1972	125.3	$154.42	$123.24	$31.18
1973	133.1	$167.23	$125.64	$41.59
1974	147.7	$180.97	$122.53	$58.44
1975	161.2	$193.22	$119.86	$73.36
1976	170.5	$210.11	$123.23	$86.88
1977	181.5	$231.08	$127.32	$103.76
1978	195.4	$254.80	$130.40	$124.40
1979	217.4	$278.10	$127.92	$150.18
1980	246.8	$294.49	$119.32	$175.17
1981	272.4	$325.36	$119.44	$205.92
1982	289.1	$331.39	$114.63	$216.76
1983	298.4	$350.84	$117.57	$233.27
1984	311.1	$373.06	$119.92	$253.14
1985	322.2	$381.84	$118.51	$263.33
1986 Jan.	328.4	$385.31	$117.33	$267.98
Feb.	327.5	$385.31	$117.65	$267.66
Mar.	326.0	$389.94	$119.61	$270.33
Apr.	325.3	$388.40	$119.40	$269.00
May	326.3	$388.80	$119.15	$269.65
June	327.9	$390.51	$119.09	$271.42

* Adjusted to 1967 dollars.

SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Office of Employment Security.

GRAPH 1
PENNSYLVANIA
ACTUAL AND ADJUSTED GROSS EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

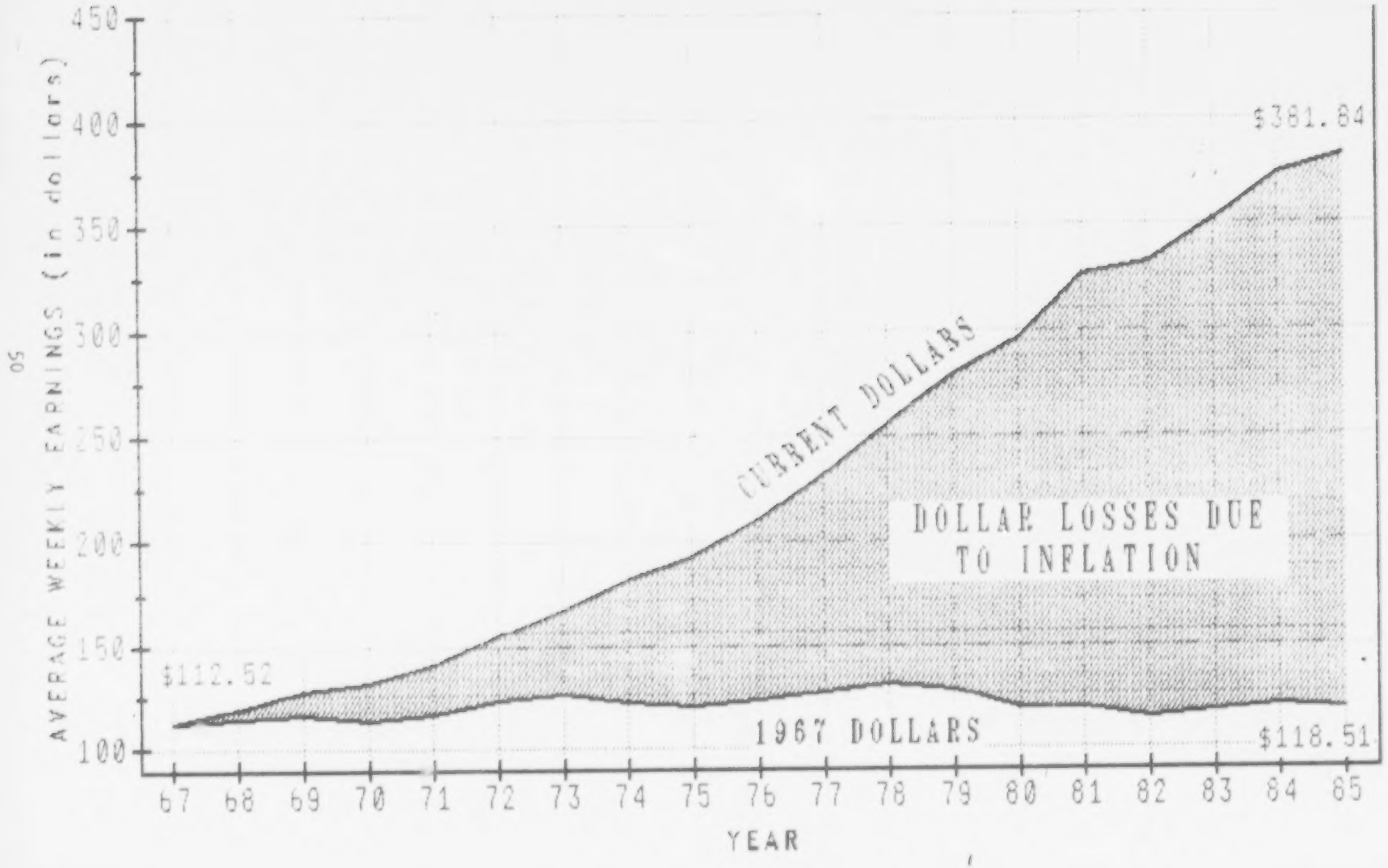


TABLE 27

AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS AND MANHOURS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MAJOR PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKET AREAS

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA	SECOND QUARTER 1985	THIRD QUARTER 1985	FOURTH QUARTER 1985	FIRST QUARTER 1986	SECOND QUARTER 1986
PENNSYLVANIA	$ 379.54	$ 381.98	$ 391.39	$ 386.85	$ 389.24
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	405.38	406.99	400.49	385.22	395.22
Altoona MSA	326.30	331.53	331.80	325.71	323.70
Beaver County PMSA	457.95	447.19	450.08	488.80	480.54
Erie MSA	411.78	430.79	436.49	434.04	428.45
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	353.19	359.33	367.83	359.99	364.19
Johnstown MSA	302.86	315.15	302.58	295.82	307.43
Lancaster MSA	363.13	368.68	382.45	381.05	388.65
Philadelphia PMSA	394.02	397.54	413.61	403.37	403.44
Pittsburgh PMSA	446.14	448.61	456.53	459.22	452.19
Reading MSA	390.66	391.42	392 .	393.22	395.26
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre MSA	309.39	316.11	314.7.	315.36	316.55
Williamsport MSA	329.62	339.98	353.87	344.32	344.03
York MSA	361.82	363.19	372.67	377.90	377.20

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA	SECOND QUARTER 1985	THIRD QUARTER 1985	FOURTH QUARTER 1985	FIRST QUARTER 1986	SECOND QUARTER 1986
PENNSYLVANIA	39.7	39.9	40.5	39.9	40.1
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	39.4	39.5	38.9	37.8	38.6
Altoona MSA	39.6	39.8	39.5	38.5	39.0
Beaver County PMSA	39.5	38.8	39.4	41.3	41.6
Erie MSA	41.3	42.4	42.5	42.2	41.8
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	39.2	39.4	40.2	39.3	39.5
Johnstown MSA	36.8	38.2	36.9	35.9	37.4
Lancaster MSA	39.6	39.9	40.6	39.9	40.4
Philadelphia PMSA	39.8	39.9	40.9	39.8	39.8
Pittsburgh PMSA	40.4	40.9	41.4	41.2	40.8
Reading MSA	40.1	40.0	40.1	39.7	40.0
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre MSA	37.9	38.5	38.2	37.9	37.5
Williamsport MSA	39.0	39.7	41.1	39.9	40.1
York MSA	40.7	40.9	41.5	41.3	41.0

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA	SECOND QUARTER 1985	THIRD QUARTER 1985	FOURTH QUARTER 1985	FIRST QUARTER 1986	SECOND QUARTER 1986
PENNSYLVANIA	$ 9.56	$ 9.57	$ 9.66	$ 9.70	$ 9.71
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	10.28	10.30	10.29	10.20	10.23
Altoona MSA	8.24	8.33	8.40	8.46	8.30
Beaver County PMSA	11.58	11.51	11.41	11.84	11.88
Erie MSA	9.97	10.16	10.27	10.29	10.25
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	9.01	9.12	9.15	9.16	9.22
Johnstown MSA	8.23	8.25	8.20	8.24	8.22
Lancaster MSA	9.17	9.24	9.42	9.55	9.62
Philadelphia PMSA	9.90	9.96	10.12	10.14	10.14
Pittsburgh PMSA	11.04	10.98	11.03	11.14	11.08
Reading MSA	9.83	9.77	9.80	9.91	9.87
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre MSA	8.16	8.20	8.25	8.31	8.43
Williamsport MSA	8.44	8.56	8.61	8.64	8.58
York MSA	8.89	8.88	8.98	9.15	9.20

SOURCE: Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division.

IV. OCCUPATIONAL TRENDS AND OUTLOOK: 1980-1990

Changes in Pennsylvania's occupational structure over the 1980 to 1990 period are graphically depicted in the pie chart that follows. For greater occupational detail, the reader is referred to Table 30 at the end of Section IV.

As shown in the following graphs and tables many of the past trends in the occupational composition of total employment are expected to continue in Pennsylvania through 1990. Employment is projected to expand more rapidly in service occupations, especially medical services, than in other categories, while the number of farm workers still declines. White-collar jobs increase slightly faster than the average of all jobs and the number of blue-collar jobs is on the decline. However, growth rates of specific occupations are expected to vary greatly within these broad categories. For example, anticipated decreases in the teenage population and increases in the number of elderly persons in the 1980s will reduce the need for secondary school teachers while increasing it for nurses.

Labor force separations (deaths, retirements, or withdrawals from the labor force for other reasons) will create the majority of the total projected job openings. About 85 percent of the 227,000 projected annual average job openings will result from labor force separations. Therefore, a large volume occupation with little or no growth can generate more total job openings than a relatively small volume occupation with rapid growth. For instance, the high volume-no growth occupation, packager, has more annual average job openings than the lower volume-high growth occupation, systems analyst.

From 1980 to 1990, white-collar jobs will grow at a rate of 8.9 percent, compared with the overall average of 6.6 percent. White-collar jobs will have the largest volume increase (up 234,000) when compared with the two other broad categories-blue-collar and service. White-collar occupations include: professional, technical, and kindred; managers and officials; sales workers; and clerical workers.

Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers: These jobs normally require a college degree or special training and have a projected growth of 108,820 jobs or 12.4 percent over the 1980-1990 period. In particular, occupations in the medical, health, and computer fields will show a high rate of growth. There will be approximately 14,000 annual job openings in the health and medical fields through 1990. New jobs for professional and technical workers will account for 32 percent of all new jobs in Pennsylvania. By 1990, employment in this group will comprise 17.6 percent of total state employment, an increase from the 16.7 percent share in 1980.

Managers and Officials: This group includes managers and officers at all levels of business and government, from corporate executives to managers of small businesses such as restaurants. Jobs in this group are expected to increase by 9,400 between 1980 and 1990. This

represents a gain of 2.0 percent, a rate slower than the average for all occupations.

Sales Workers: This group will increase at a rate of 6.4 percent, about the same as the average for all occupations. Labor force separations will provide about 6 out of 7 job openings. Over 165,000 sales clerk jobs exist in Pennsylvania, making it one of the State's largest occupations. Sales clerks comprise almost 50 percent of the sales worker group.

Clerical Workers: This is the largest occupational group, representing 17.5 percent of all jobs in 1980 and growing to 18.1 percent by 1990. Every major industry sector employs large numbers of clerical workers. Secretaries, general clerks, and cashiers are sizable components of the clerical group and have a large number of annual job openings. Computer operators and medical insurance clerks are two of the faster growing clerical occupations.

Blue-collar jobs are expected to decline by 0.6 percent from 1980 to 1990, an indication of the effects of advanced technology which reduces the demand for labor by increasing individual productivity. However, blue-collar jobs will still comprise 22 percent of the annual average job openings. Blue-collar jobs include craft workers, operatives, and nonfarm laborers.

Craft and Kindred Workers: These are the skilled blue-collar occupations. Employment in this group will remain almost the same through 1990. The majority of craft occupations is concentrated in construction and manufacturing industries. Craft occupations with sizable employment are automotive mechanics, carpenters, maintenance repairers (general utility), electricians, and heavy equipment operators. Among the faster growing craft occupations are data processing machine mechanics, office machine and cash register servicers, and dental lab technicians.

Operatives: Included in this group are the semiskilled blue-collar workers associated with manufacturing and transportation operations. Employment in this group is expected to decline by 1.6 percent between 1980 and 1990. Occupations in the sub-category transportation equipment operatives will show a gain of 3.7 percent during the ten year period, with truck drivers, delivery and route workers, and bus drivers accounting for the majority of the new jobs expected by 1990. Occupations in the operatives, excluding transportation sub-category with sizable employment and high number of job openings, are as follows: sewing machine operators, welders and flamecutters, production packagers, and assemblers.

Laborers, excluding Farm: This group accounts for 5.7 percent of total employment and 3.3 percent of the annual average job openings. Employment of laborers is projected to decline by 0.9 percent from 1980 to 1990 as machines will perform more and more of this group's manual work.

Service workers will grow at a noticeably higher rate (17.3 percent) than the average for all jobs (6.6 percent) through the 1980s. The number of service jobs is expected to increase by more than 133,000 positions by 1990, bringing the total to over 900,000, or 16.2 percent of all jobs.

Health Service Workers: This group is expected to increase by 32.5 percent during the ten year period. Nurse aides and orderlies comprise about 82 percent of the group.

Food Service Workers: This group accounts for about 42 percent of all service workers. Employment is expected to increase 71,000 jobs by 1990, bringing the total to 388,600. Waiters and waitresses is the highest volume occupation in this group while food preparation and service workers in fast food restaurants is the fastest growing occupation.

Cleaning Service Workers: This group should increase by 17,800 or 12.6 percent from 1980 to 1990. Cleaning service jobs are found in all major industries. Janitors, porters, and cleaners account for more annual average job openings than any other occupation.

Protective Service Workers: This group will show an increase of only 4.7 percent, lower than the average for all occupations. However, the number of guards is expected to increase by 21.6 percent during the ten-year period.

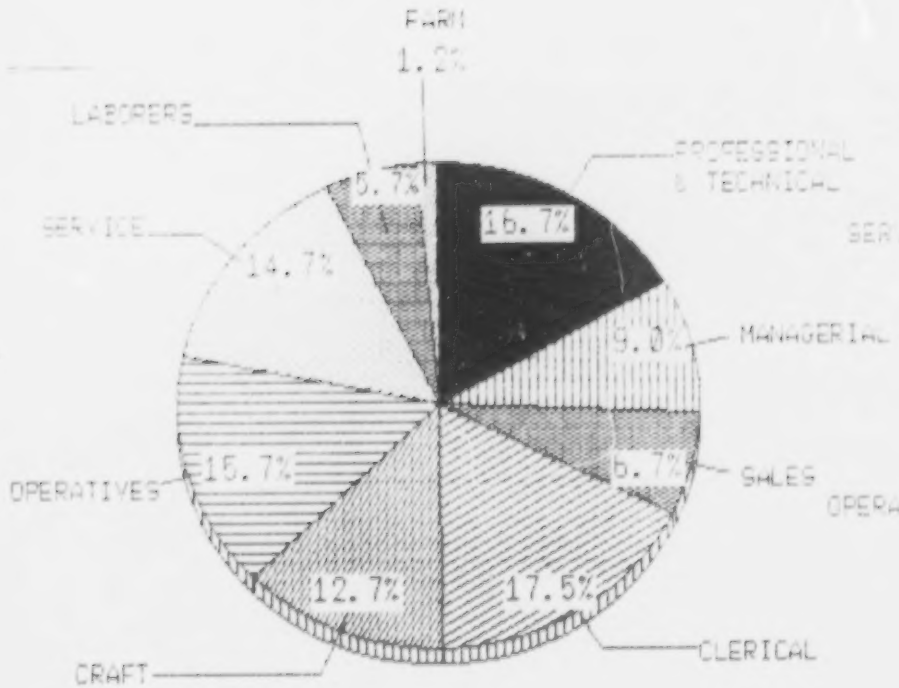
Employment of farmers and farm workers has declined for decades as farmers continue to increase their productivity by improved management and advanced technology. Continued decline in the number of farm workers is expected through the 1980's.

Table 28 presents Pennsylvania's top 23 occupations based on projected annual average job openings during the 1980 - 1990 period, not to be confused with Pennsylvania's fastest growing occupations, which include many of those associated with advanced technology. The occupations observed in Table 28 are the large volume jobs, those that, in most cases, are found in all industries and, therefore, traditionally provide many of the State's job opportunities.

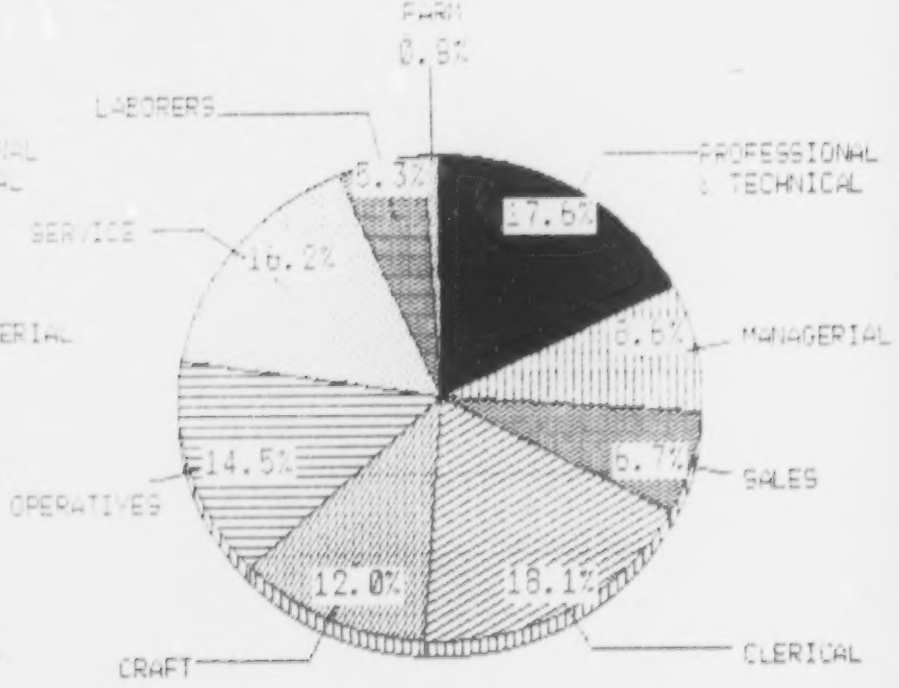
Table 29 is a listing of the 150 occupations with the greatest degree of potential employability in Pennsylvania during the period 1980-1990, based on current and projected employment in the occupation, volume and rate of projected job growth, and the annual average number of job openings produced in the field by either turnover or job creation. These 150 occupations account for two-thirds of total projected employment and nearly three-fourths of all annual average job openings during the ten-year period. The occupations are ranked in terms of their employment probability, i.e., their ability to generate hiring potential during the 1980s. On this basis, professional nurse is the occupation offering the

greatest potential for the remainder of this decade, followed by secretary, fast food preparation worker, nurse aide, orderly, janitor or cleaner, waiter or waitress, cashier, sales clerk, kitchen helper, and guard or doorkeeper. It is obvious that most of these jobs will be in such nonmanufacturing industries as health services, retail trade, eating and drinking places, and business services. This is not surprising in view of the growth trend among industry in recent years or the high turnover in such occupations as cashier, fast food worker, waiter/waitress, or security guard. This occupational listing is undoubtedly similar to those of most areas of the United States. It does not mean that high-paying jobs with advancement potential will be in short supply. Occupational growth is closely related to the demands of society, and our society needs secretaries and food service workers in greater numbers than it needs chemists or lawyers. The full list of 150 occupations contains many highly-paid professional and skilled crafts areas, such as civil engineer, computer programmer, machinist, physician/surgeon, systems analyst, teacher, and welder. Nevertheless, the bulk of the jobs that will be generated during the 1980s will be in the clerical, sales, and service categories.

GRAPH 2
PENNSYLVANIA
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP



1980



PROJECTED 1990

TABLE 28

Occupations With Most Openings In Pennsylvania: 1980-1990
(Annual Average Job Openings)

Occupations	Annual Average Openings	Due To Growth	Due To Labor Force Separations 1/
1. Janitors, Porters, Cleaners	10,431	1,782	8,649
2. Secretaries	8,751	2,945	5,806
3. Sales Clerks	8,304	999	7,305
4. Nurses, Professional	6,051	2,608	3,443
5. Food Preparation & Service Workers, Fast Food Restaurants	5,171	2,431	2,740
6. General Clerks, Office	5,075	542	4,533
7. Nurse's Aide/Orderlies	4,428	1,893	2,535
8. Guards & Doorkeepers	4,175	763	3,412
9. Waiters & Waitresses	4,121	1,424	2,697
10. Cashiers	3,844	1,294	2,550
11. Preschool &/or Elementary School Teachers	3,771	350	3,421
12. Kitchen Helpers	3,240	910	2,330
13. Typists	2,469	409	2,060
14. Supervisors, Nonworking (Blue Collar)	2,454	33	2,421
15. Managers, Store	2,334	131	2,203
16. Truck Drivers	2,285	494	1,791
17. Licensed Practical Nurses	2,205	733	1,472
18. Accountants & Auditors	2,057	546	1,511
19. Bookkeepers, Hand	2,004	343	1,661
20. Accounting Clerks	1,778	169	1,609
21. Bartenders	1,622	227	1,395
22. Maids, Servants, Private Households	1,547	- 121	1,668
23. Carpenters	1,516	- 1	1,517

The 23 listed occupations comprise 39 percent of the total annual job openings.

1/ Due to deaths, retirements, and other separations from the labor force. Does not include transfers out of occupations.

TABLE 29

PENNSYLVANIA

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

RELATIVE RANKING AND GRADE
OF
TOP 150 OCCUPATIONS

The following list of the top 150 occupations in Pennsylvania for the 1980s contains occupations with a higher degree of potential employability based on a combination of the following factors: Current Employment (1980); Projected Employment (1990); Volume of Growth in number of new jobs; Rate of Employment Growth; and number of Annual Average Job Openings. In fact, these 150 occupations account for 2/3 of total projected employment in Pennsylvania and nearly 1/4 of all annual average job openings for the 1980-1990 period.

OCCUPATION	DOT CODE 1/	SOC CODE 2/	PRIMARY TRAINING PROGRAM CIP CODE 3/	SVP 4/	JOB SERVICE "B" OPENINGS (YEAR ENDING 6/84)		LABOR DEMAND LONG-TERM					EMPLOYMENT PROBABILITY	
					NUMBER 5/	WAGE 6/ (ENTRY)	ESTIMATED 1980 EMP.	PROJECTED 1990 EMP.	VOL. OF GROWTH	RATE OF GROWTH	ANN. AVG. JOB OPEN.	RANK 7/	GRADE 8/
Accountant and Auditor	160.167	1412	06.0201	8	239	$ 7.26	41,639	48,896	5,457	13.5	2,057	14	A-
Accounting Clerk	216.482	4712	07.0101	5	532	$ 4.87	37,545	39,238	1,693	4.5	1,778	26	B+
Assembler	VAR	7720	48.0503	3	2,824	$ 4.66	18,184	17,578	-606	-3.3	430	86	C
Assistant Professor	090.227	2200	13.1201	8	*	$ 7.76	8,460	8,651	191	2.3	225	116	C-
Associate Professor	090.227	2200	13.1201	8	*	$ 8.76	8,414	8,604	190	2.3	224	118	C-
Automotive Mechanic	620.261	6111	47.0604	7	1,115	$ 4.48	46,500	48,854	2,354	5.1	1,403	22	A-
Baker, Bread and/or Pastry	313.381	5214	20.0403	6	676	$ 4.85	3,572	4,282	710	19.9	230	114	C-
Barber	330.371	5252	12.0402	6	*	$ 3.52	7,305	7,443	138	1.9	515	110	C-
Bartender	312.474	5212	12.0202	3	505	$ 4.30	23,296	25,568	2,272	9.8	1,622	25	B+
Bookkeeper, Hand	210.382	4712	07.0103	5	748	$ 4.44	37,927	41,355	3,428	9.0	2,004	19	A-
Bookkeeping/Billing Machine Operator	210.382	4718	07.0106	5	16	$ 4.04	8,495	9,519	1,024	12.1	374	80	C+
Bus Driver	913.463	8215	49.0205	5	85	$ 4.60	16,492	16,666	174	1.2	698	76	C+
Bus Driver, School	913.463	8215	49.0205	5	84	$ 4.60	9,011	10,208	1,197	13.3	569	66	C+
Butcher and/or Meat Cutter	316.684	5217	48.0402	3	619	$ 4.69	12,300	13,028	728	5.9	550	73	C+
Buyer, Retail and/or Wholesale Trade	162.157	1442	08.0705	6	*	$ 5.50	11,787	12,584	797	6.8	626	70	C+
Carpenter	860.381	6422	46.0201	7	1,557	$ 6.14	45,070	44,999	-21	-0.1	1,516	46	B
Caseworker	195.107	2012	17.0407	7	150	$ 5.30	17,024	20,175	3,151	18.5	977	36	B+
Cashier	211.	4364	08.0606	3	4,369	$ 3.64	68,979	81,916	12,937	18.8	3,844	7	A
Chemist	022.061	1845	40.0501	8	41	$ 9.09	5,632	6,414	782	13.9	218	109	C-
Chief Executive, General Admin., Legis.	189.117	1120	06.0401	8	N/A	N/A	8,866	8,036	-830	-9.4	338	123	C-
Child Care Worker	355.674	5264	20.0202	3	592	$ 3.48	17,247	21,461	4,214	24.4	1,410	24	B+
Child Care Worker, Private Household	301.677	5060	20.0202	3	167	$ 3.43	17,561	18,404	843	4.8	1,158	52	B-
Civil Engineer	005.061	1628	14.0801	8	33	$ 8.06	7,342	7,799	457	6.2	301	105	C
Claims Adjuster	241.217	4782	08.1002	6	11	$ 7.21	5,068	6,016	948	18.7	247	103	C
Claims Clerk	241.362	4782	07.0203	6	12	$ 4.92	3,187	4,037	850	26.7	213	110	C-
Claims Examiner, Insurance	241.267	4782	08.1004	7	12	$ 5.57	3,623	4,993	1,370	37.8	308	87	C
Cleaner, Vehicle	919.687	8750	49.9999	2	153	$ 3.77	7,112	7,600	488	6.9	211	113	C-
Clergy	120.007	2042	39.0601	8	N/A	N/A	15,496	14,940	-556	-3.6	814	81	C
Clerical Supervisor	VAR	45	07.0401	6	N/A	N/A	22,749	24,690	1,941	8.5	996	36	B
Compressor and/or Injection Mold.Mach.Op.	556.682	7362	48.0604	5	642	$ 4.66	6,626	7,056	632	9.8	242	108	C-
Computer Operator	213.362	4612	07.0302	6	213	$ 4.99	11,771	17,232	5,461	46.4	716	33	B+
Computer Programmer	020.187	3971	11.0201	7	81	$ 8.82	12,782	15,985	3,223	25.3	489	44	B
Cook, Institutional	315.	5214	20.0403	6	366	$ 4.67	15,471	17,484	2,013	13.0	905	43	B
Cook, Restaurant	VAR	5214	20.0403	6	1,886	$ 4.64	15,710	19,199	3,489	22.2	1,094	31	B+
Cook, Short Order/Specialty Fast Food	313.	5214	20.0403	5	1,316	$ 3.76	17,729	20,826	3,097	17.5	1,133	30	B+
Correction Officer and/or Jailer	372.	5133	43.0102	3	79	$ 6.36	5,676	6,681	1,207	22.1	657	75	C+
Cosmetologist/Women's Hairstylist	332.271	5253	12.0403	6	109	$ 3.43	22,075	26,527	2,452	11.1	1,135	28	B+
Cost Estimator	160.267	1490	48.0101	7	59	$ 7.06	5,735	6,043	308	5.4	239	124	C-
Crane, Derrick, Hoist Operator	921.	8314	49.0203	6	39	$ 8.18	14,302	12,958	-1,344	-9.4	213	117	C-
Delivery and Route Worker	292.	8218	08.0799	2	339	$ 4.93	62,947	63,796	849	2.0	1,169	41	B
Dental Assistant	079.371	5212	17.0101	6	69	$ 3.88	6,352	9,971	3,619	57.0	644	47	B
Dental Hygienist	078.161	3630	17.0102	6	13	$ 7.24	2,301	3,763	1,352	58.6	260	96	C
Dentist	072.101	2620	18.0401	8	*	N/A	8,266	9,938	1,692	20.5	400	66	C+
Designer	142.061	3220	15.0102	8	85	$ 7.31	8,627	9,211	584	6.8	274	101	C
Desk Clerk	238.362	4643	08.0902	4	176	$ 3.88	2,969	3,747	778	26.2	223	113	C-
Diesel Mechanic	625.281	6112	47.0605	7	205	$ 6.15	8,924	9,978	1,054	11.8	275	76	C+
Dining Rm. Attendant, Bar Keeper, Etc.	311.677	5218	20.0499	2	1,633	$ 3.42	14,468	18,595	4,127	28.5	510	38	B
Drafter	017.261	3720	48.0101	7	338	$ 6.42	20,171	22,579	2,408	11.9	517	61	B
Drill Press/Boring Machine Operator	606.682	7518	48.0503	4	56	$ 6.23	9,223	9,467	244	2.7	274	107	C-
Electrical and Electronic Assembler	VAR	7720	47.0105	4	909	$ 4.97	16,168	17,211	1,043	6.5	561	59	B-
Electrical and Electronic Technician	003.161	3711	15.0302	7	170	$ 7.37	18,599	22,090	3,491	18.8	589	35	B
Electrical Engineer	003.061	1613	14.1001	8	73	$12.48	16,176	19,399	3,223	19.9	648	60	B
Electrician	824.261	615	46.0302	8	575	$ 6.18	29,171	29,556	385	1.3	857	48	B-
Farm Laborer	421.687	581	01.0301	4	2,133	$ 3.98	29,467	24,907	-4,560	-15.4	567	73	C+
Farmer (Owner or Tenant)	421/161	5512	01.0301	8	0	$ 6.00	32,000	25,000	-7,000	-21.9	1,270	62	B-
File Clerk	206.387	4696	07.0705	4	368	$ 4.13	12,685	14,239	1,554	12.3	691	51	B-
Filer, Grinder, Buffer, Chipper	705.	7755	48.0503	3	91	$ 5.42	9,355	9,624	269	2.9	328	102	C
Food Prep. and Serv. Wkr., Fast Food Rest.	311.477	5216	20.0408	3	4,297	$ 3.36	52,458	76,765	24,307	46.3	5,171	3	A
Gardener and Groundskeeper	406.	5622	01.0605	3	1,986	$ 3.85	19,860	21,526	1,686	8.5	1,340	39	B
General Clerk, Office	209.	4690	07.0705	2	7,623	$ 4.18	116,256	121,676	5,420	4.7	5,075	11	A

TABLE 29 (CONT.)

OCCUPATION	DOT CODE 1/	SOC CODE 2/	PRIMARY TRAINING PROGRAM CIP CODE 3/	SVP 4/	JOB SERVICE JOB OPENINGS (YEAR ENDING 6/81) NUMBER 5/	WAGE 6/ (MEAN)	LABOR DEMAND LONG-TERM ESTIMATED 1980 EMP.	PROJECTED 1990 EMP.	VOL. OF GROWTH	RATE OF GROWTH	ANN. AVG. JOB OPEN.	EMPLOYMENT PROBABILITY RANK 7/	GRADE 8/
Grinding/Abrading Machine Operator, Metal	603.	7552	48.0503	3	129	$ 6.24	9,911	9,957	24	0.2	255	112	C-
Group Recreation Worker	195.227	2032	20.0407	6	1,122	$ 4.52	6,419	7,458	1,019	15.8	294	93	C
Guard and Doorkeeper	372.677	5144	43.0109	3	1,937	$ 3.90	34,870	42,503	7,633	21.9	4,175	10	A
Heavy Equipment Operator	850.683	8317	49.0202	4	126	$ 7.77	22,808	24,276	1,468	6.4	674	42	B
Helper, Trades	VAR	86	VAR	VAR	N/A	N/A	35,190	36,983	1,793	5.4	1,277	29	B+
Kitchen Maintenance Worker	899.684	6479	46.9999	3	116	$ 3.82	11,352	10,339	-1,013	-8.9	249	119	C-
Host/Hostess, Rest., Lounge, Coffee Shop	310.137	5211	20.0499	6	210	$ 3.34	5,288	6,892	1,604	30.3	166	77	C+
Housekeeper, Hotel and Motel	321.137	5241	20.0601	6	169	$ 4.21	5,905	7,765	1,860	31.5	547	65	C+
Housekeeper, Private Household	301.137	509	20.0605	6	64	$ 3.75	3,867	4,466	599	15.5	424	104	C
Industrial Engineer	012.167	1634	14.1701	8	70	$ 9.90	9,583	10,815	1,232	12.9	334	74	C+
Industrial Truck Operator	921.683	8118	49.0203	3	216	$ 6.02	24,264	24,094	-170	-0.7	626	73	C+
Inspector	VAR	782	15.0702	3	250	$ 6.15	26,759	26,737	-22	-0.1	1,069	57	B-
Insurance Clerk, Medical	214.362	4784	07.0605	5	*	$ 5.27	3,177	4,354	1,177	37.1	261	99	C
Janitor, Porter and Cleaner	382.664	5244	20.0608	2	15,919	$ 3.56	142,028	159,868	17,820	12.6	10,411	5	A
Kitchen Helper	318.687	5219	20.0406	2	1,821	$ 3.52	50,403	59,506	9,103	18.1	3,240	9	A
Lathe Machine Operator, Metal	604.	7512	48.0503	6	187	$ 6.00	11,595	12,248	653	5.6	363	83	C
Lawyer	110.107	2310	22.0101	8	*	N/A	20,037	22,004	1,967	9.8	1,483	32	B+
Librarian	100.127	2510	25.0401	7	10	$ 5.76	7,888	7,938	50	0.6	330	117	C-
Licensed Practical Nurse	079.374	3660	17.0605	6	1,260	$ 8.94	28,348	35,674	7,326	25.8	2,205	12	A
Machine Assembler	638.381	8178	47.0403	6	*	$ 5.03	11,169	11,944	775	6.9	394	79	C+
Machine Tool Operator, Combination	601.280	7329	48.0503	7	161	$ 6.99	10,693	11,092	399	3.7	301	97	C
Machinist	600.280	6813	48.0503	7	526	$ 6.84	16,347	16,613	266	1.6	503	76	C+
Maid, Servant, Private Household	301.137	505	20.0606	2	1,673	$ 4.90	21,336	20,111	-1,225	-5.7	1,547	65	C+
Maintenance Mechanic	638.281	8111	47.0402	7	507	$ 7.11	23,435	23,655	220	0.9	695	60	B-
Maintenance Repairer, General Utilities	899.381	8179	46.0401	7	2,466	$ 5.71	40,736	44,275	3,539	8.7	1,493	18	A-
Manager, Restaurant, Coffee Shop, Etc.	187.167	1351	08.0704	7	137	$ 5.45	20,953	23,495	2,542	12.1	1,174	29	B+
Manager, Store	185.117	4030	08.1401	7	*	$ 5.96	53,200	54,505	1,305	2.5	2,334	25	B+
Mechanical Engineer	007.061	1615	14.1901	8	103	$10.60	13,957	15,831	1,874	13.4	549	49	B-
Medical Assistant	079.367	5251	17.0503	6	18	$ 3.89	5,215	7,631	2,416	46.3	477	64	C+
Medical Lab Assistant	078.381	3640	17.0805	6	*	$ 6.26	3,593	4,871	1,278	35.6	260	95	C
Medical Lab Technologist	078.381	3620	17.0309	7	11	$ 4.88	4,274	5,593	1,319	30.9	285	89	C
Musician, Instrumental	152.041	3230	50.0901	8	*	N/A	4,665	5,218	553	11.9	246	115	C-
Nurse Aide, Orderly	355.674	5236	17.0602	4	1,551	$ 4.01	59,787	78,713	18,926	31.7	4,428	4	A
Nurse, Professional	075.374	2400	18.1101	7	925	$ 7.92	80,522	106,601	26,079	32.4	6,051	1	A
Order Clerk	249.367	4694	07.0708	4	337	$ 4.44	15,366	16,490	1,124	7.3	798	55	B-
Order Filler	222.487	4754	07.0708	3	27	$ 3.39	18,053	18,387	334	1.9	357	78	C+
Painter, Maintenance	840.381	6442	46.0408	7	367	$ 4.89	16,449	14,991	-1,458	-8.9	528	92	C
Pantry, Sandwich and/or Coffee Maker	317.684	5217	20.0406	2	258	$ 3.60	4,446	5,592	1,146	25.8	528	94	C
Paralegal Personnel	119.267	3960	22.0103	7	*	$ 7.91	2,008	4,284	2,276	113.4	421	78	C+
Payroll/Timekeeping Clerk	215.	4713	07.0299	3	149	$ 4.81	12,586	13,539	953	7.6	548	67	C+
Personnel Clerk	209.362	4692	07.0503	4	26	$ 5.26	6,662	4,914	252	5.4	216	128	C-
Personnel, Labor Relations Specialist	166.	1430	08.1401	7	*	N/A	14,037	15,008	971	6.9	479	66	C+
Pharmacist	074.161	3010	18.1401	7	15	$ 8.86	6,168	6,538	370	6.0	445	107	C-
Physician and/or Surgeon	070.	2410	18.1601	8	*	N/A	23,082	29,873	6,791	29.4	1,084	17	A-
Plumber and/or Pipefitter	862.381	6460	46.0501	7	332	$ 6.63	21,928	21,890	-38	-0.2	672	68	C+
Postal Mail Carrier	230.367	4763	07.0799	2	*	$ 7.18	24,920	24,067	-853	-3.4	384	77	C+
Production Clerk	221.382	4752	07.0708	4	43	$ 4.58	13,277	13,654	377	2.8	358	85	C
Production Packager	920.685	76687	VAR	2	159	$ 4.87	45,214	45,221	7	0	1,434	45	B
Psychiatric Aide	355.377	5236	17.0405	4	23	$ 4.57	7,409	9,573	2,164	29.2	527	58	B-
Public Admin. Inspector, Exc. Const.	168.267	1473	44.0401	7	N/A	N/A	7,192	6,619	-573	-8.0	229	129	C-
Purchasing Agent and/or Buyer	162.157	1649	08.0706	7	66	$ 7.92	11,048	11,462	414	3.8	364	90	C
Receptionist	237.367	4849	07.0707	3	621	$ 4.01	13,651	17,462	3,811	27.9	1,051	34	B+
Refrigeration Mech., A/C Mechanic	637.281	8160	15.0503	6	136	$ 5.68	7,668	7,836	168	2.2	238	121	C-
Sales Agent, Sales Rep., Insurance	250.257	4122	08.1004	6	227	$ 4.90	18,042	19,504	1,462	8.1	792	44	B
Sales Agent, Sales Rep., Real Estate	250.357	4123	08.1701	5	11	$ 3.66	12,964	12,567	-397	-3.1	735	88	C
Sales Agent, Sales Rep., Securities	251.157	4124	08.0606	7	11	$ 4.53	3,706	3,587	381	11.9	211	126	C-
Sales Clerk	290.477	43	08.0706	3	8,115	$ 3.40	165,294	175,291	9,987	6.0	8,304	8	A
Sales Manager, Retail Trade	185.167	1240	04.0101	7	221	$ 6.76	12,515	13,917	1,402	11.2	478	61	B-
School Crossing Guard	371.367	5142	43.0109	2	10	$ 3.99	5,871	5,318	-553	-9.4	417	128	C-
Secretary	201.362	4422	07.0601	6	1,362	$ 4.64	122,854	152,304	29,450	24.0	8,751	2	A
Sewing Machine Op., Reg. Equt., Garment	786.	7655	20.0303	3	N/A	N/A	65,411	54,313	-11,098	-17.0	1,369	53	B-
Sewing Machine Op., Reg. Eq., Sungarment	787.	7655	20.0303	4	N/A	N/A	9,018	7,843	-1,195	-13.2	231	127	C-
Sheet Metal Worker/Tinsmith	804.281	6824	48.0506	7	214	$ 5.76	8,877	8,982	105	1.2	223	120	C+
Shipping and Receiving Clerk	222.387	4753	07.0708	3	328	$ 4.45	18,822	19,659	867	4.6	653	36	B-
Shipping Packer	920.587	4753	07.0708	3	2,931	$ 4.35	21,355	21,615	260	1.2	658	63	C+
Social Service Aide	195.367	2032	17.0405	5	36	$ 4.41	6,452	6,330	1,878	42.2	441	72	C+
Speech and Hearing Clinician	076.107	3014	17.0821	7	*	$ 6.85	2,819	4,108	1,289	45.7	231	100	C
Statistical Clerk	216.382	4784	07.0199	4	18	$ 4.22	4,606	5,040	434	9.4	224	122	C-
Stenographer	202.362	4623	07.0607	5	66	$ 5.29	16,091	13,583	-2,508	-15.6	351	106	C
Stock Clerk, Sales Floor	299.367	4362	08.0604	4	1,025	$ 3.43	24,257	27,152	2,895	11.9	747	27	B+
Stock Clerk, Stockroom, Warehouse, Etc.	222.367	4754	07.0708	5	4,905	$ 3.77	35,216	37,845	2,629	7.5	1,439	21	A-
Supervisor, Nonworking	VAR	71	06.2001	7	N/A	N/A	78,431	78,764	333	0.4	2,454	37	B
Supervisor, Nonworking, Service	VAR	5211	08.9999	6	N/A	N/A	8,078	9,483	1,405	17.4	411	71	C+
Switchboard Operator	235.662	4732	07.0707	3	123	$ 4.39	7,980	8,151	171	1.7	318	111	C-
Switchboard Operator/Receptionist	235.662	4732	07.0707	4	N/A	N/A	8,631	9,852	1,221	14.2	521	69	C+

TABLE 29 (CONT.)

OCCUPATION	DOT CODE 1/	SOC CODE 2/	PRIMARY TRAINING PROGRAM CIP CODE 3/	SVP 4/	LABOR DEMAND: JOB SERVICE JOB OPENINGS (YEAR ENDING 8/84) NUMBER 5/	WAGE 6/ (HOURLY)	LABOR DEMAND: LONG-TERM ESTIMATED 1980 EMP.	PROJECTED 1990 EMP.	VOL. OF GROWTH	RATE OF GROWTH	ANN. AVG. JOB OPEN.	EMPLOYMENT PROBABILITY RANK 7/	GRADE 8/
Systems Analyst, EDP	012.167	1712	11.0501	7	80	$ 8.07	12,225	18,350	6,134	50.2	757	29	B+
Teacher, Adult Education	099.227	2390	13.1201	7	16	$ 7.52	8,285	7,538	1,253	19.9	366	82	C
Teacher Aide/Educational Assistant	249.367	4795	20.0205	3	1,111	$ 3.70	19,704	24,189	4,485	22.8	1,009	23	A-
Teacher, Preschool and/or Elem. School	092.227	2310	13.1202	7	333	$ 5.25	76,778	78,273	3,495	4.7	3,771	16	A-
Teacher, Secondary	091.227	2350	13.1205	7	5,890	$ 5.80	79,154	70,018	-9,136	-11.5	1,183	50	B-
Teacher, Vocational Ed. or Training	097.227	2390	13.1205	7	634	$ 5.86	6,338	7,504	1,166	18.4	284	91	C
Teller	211.362	4791	07.0205	5	608	$ 3.95	24,743	28,910	4,167	16.8	1,300	20	A-
Tester	VAR	783	47.0105	4	166	$ 5.51	7,652	7,591	-61	-0.8	300	125	C-
Travel Agent, Travel Accom. Appraiser	252.157	4369	08.1105	4	17	$ 4.56	2,089	3,384	1,295	62.0	247	98	C
Truck Driver	904.6905.	8213	49.0205	3	2,947	$ 5.36	81,240	86,181	4,941	6.1	2,285	13	A-
Typist	203.582	4793	07.0701	4	1,961	$ 4.33	53,170	57,263	4,093	7.7	2,469	15	A-
Vocational and Educational Counselor	045.	2400	13.1101	7	153	$ 6.58	7,618	8,515	897	11.8	322	91	C
Waiter or Waitress	311.	5213	08.0905	3	11,682	$ 3.66	72,448	86,692	14,244	19.7	4,121	6	A
Welder and Flamecutter	810.6819.	7714	48.0508	5	971	$ 6.18	38,287	38,291	4	0	873	54	B-
X-Ray Technician	078.362	3650	17.0207	6	15	$ 5.80	4,155	5,619	1,464	35.2	310	84	C

1/ Dictionary of Occupational Titles code. Where possible, occupational titles were given corresponding DOT codes based on information found in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, Fourth Edition, 1977, U.S. Department of Labor.

2/ Standard Occupational Classification code. Occupational titles were given corresponding SOC codes based on information found in the Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 1980 Edition, U.S. Department of Commerce.

3/ Classification of Instructional Programs code. The CIP system is a coding system developed by the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, which provides administrators and planners with a standard means of describing instructional programs. For the purposes of this report, the CIP system classifies occupations into instructional program areas associated with training for the occupation.

4/ Specific Vocational Preparation code. SVP denotes the training time required to learn the techniques, acquire information, and develop the facility needed for average performance in a specific job. The training may be acquired in a school, work, military, institutional, or vocational environment. Below are the SVP codes and the corresponding training time required.

2 = Anything beyond a short demonstration up to and including 30 days.
3 = Over 30 days up to and including 3 months.
4 = Over 3 months up to and including 6 months.
5 = Over 6 months up to and including 1 year.
6 = Over 1 year up to and including 2 years.
7 = Over 2 years up to and including 4 years.
8 = Over 4 years up to and including 10 years.

5/ Number of Job Service job openings received from local Office of Employment Security (OES) offices across the state for the one-year period ending August 1984. It is important to note that these figures represent only a small portion of the total job openings from any given area.

6/ Wage represents the average starting hourly wages for each occupation as reported on job orders received by local OES offices.

7/ The rank reflects the position of each occupation in terms of employability relative to the other occupations in the table. The lower the rank the higher the probability of employment. The rank is based on a composite score for each occupation resulting from independently ranking five occupational items, then summing the rankings for each occupation and creating a final composite rank. The five factors affecting employability are: estimated 1980 employment; projected 1990 employment; volume of growth in the number of new jobs 1980-1990; the rate of growth between 1980 and 1990; and the number of annual average total job openings projected for 1980-1990.

8/ The grading scheme is based on the rank assigned to each occupation. The top 15 percent are A to A-, the next 30 percent are B+ to B-, and the remaining 55 percent are C+ to C-. Since only the top 150 occupations appear in the table, the lowest grade assigned is a C-.

* Indicates that the number of Job Service job openings received in the one-year period ending August 1984 is less than 10.

SOURCE: Office of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division.

TABLE 30

PENNSYLVANIA

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS
1980 and Projected 1990

Occupational Grouping	Estimated 1980 Employment	Estimated 1990 Employment	Net Change 1980-90	Ann. Avg. Job Openings	% Dist. Of 1990 Empl.
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	5,242,624	5,587,403	344,779	227,397	100.0
White Collar Workers	2,619,617	2,853,409	233,792	122,813	51.1
Executive, Administrative & Managerial	473,670	483,070	9,400	20,456	8.6
Professional Specialty	729,826	809,272	79,446	32,986	14.5
Engineers	62,228	69,816	7,588	2,289	1.2
Medical & Health Workers	134,788	174,097	39,311	9,084	3.1
Teachers, Post-Secondary	55,990	57,312	1,322	1,572	1.0
Teachers, Other	160,935	155,596	(5,339)	5,345	2.8
Other Professional Specialty	315,887	352,451	36,564	14,696	6.3
Technicians & Related Support	147,385	176,759	29,374	7,333	3.2
Medical & Health Technicians	66,441	87,470	21,029	5,069	1.6
Other Tech. & Related Support	80,944	89,289	8,345	2,267	1.6
Sales Occupations	350,834	373,445	22,611	17,922	6.7
Sales Clerks	165,294	175,281	9,987	8,304	3.1
Other Sales Occupations	185,540	198,164	12,624	9,618	3.5
Administrative Support, incl. Clerical	917,902	1,010,863	92,961	44,111	18.1
Secretaries, Stenographers, Typists	192,114	223,149	31,035	11,589	4.0
Other Admin. Support, incl. Clerl.	725,788	787,714	61,926	32,542	14.1
Blue Collar Workers	1,790,434	1,779,886	(10,568)	80,387	31.9
Precision Production, Craft & Repair	667,059	672,210	5,151	20,240	12.0
Mechanics & Repairers	143,178	152,244	9,065	4,759	2.7
Construction Trades	168,763	168,897	134	5,158	3.0
Machinists and Patternmakers	70,110	67,543	(2,567)	1,624	1.2
Other Precision Production	285,007	283,526	(1,481)	8,699	5.1
Operatives exc. Transportation	549,663	531,924	(17,739)	14,809	9.5
Transport Equip. Operatives	189,745	196,668	6,924	5,878	3.5
All Other Opers. & Semi-Skilled Wkrs.	84,453	82,108	(2,345)	2,141	1.5
Laborers, exc. Farm	299,514	296,955	(2,559)	7,520	5.3
Service Workers	769,365	902,661	133,296	52,329	16.2
Private Household Occupations	44,085	43,904	(181)	3,199	0.8
Service Occupations	725,280	858,757	133,477	49,130	15.4
Protective Service	95,411	99,845	4,434	5,945	1.8
Food Service	317,285	388,589	71,304	21,151	7.0
Health Service	73,225	97,043	23,818	5,499	1.7
Cleaning Service	142,028	159,849	17,820	10,431	2.9
Other Service	97,331	113,432	16,101	8,104	2.0
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	63,208	51,467	(11,741)	1,888	0.9

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

V. TRAINING AND PLACEMENT ASSISTANCE INFORMATION

A. Labor Supply

Section V deals primarily with a comparison of labor supply and labor demand in the state of Pennsylvania.

The supply of labor comes from a variety of sources: graduates of educational programs, new residents of the area, retraining within an industry, and people seeking to change jobs. Only the first of these sources can be measured accurately, since the government has no consistent method to determine the extent of the others. Many of these people, but by no means all, register for work in Job Service local offices. Nevertheless, a look at applicants registered for work, together with the numbers of persons completing educational programs, gives a good estimate of the supply of labor.

During the 1984-85 school year 85,862 persons completed vocational education programs in Pennsylvania. Table 31 presents data on the number of completers for all vocational education curricula by education level (secondary, adult, or post-secondary). Of the completers, 61,264 were classified as secondary, 15,106 as post-secondary and 9,492 as adults.

Business education led all programs with 24,663 completers, followed by trade and industrial occupations at 20,600, and consumer and homemaking education at 12,900. Percentagewise, 28.7 percent of the total completers were in business education programs and 24.0 percent completed programs in the trade and industrial occupations.

In the secondary classification level the most popular curricula programs were business education, 18,560 completers; trade and industrial occupation, 14,847 completers; and consumer and homemaking education, 12,900 completers. For adult completers the order was trade and industrial occupations, 3,861; business education, 1,807 and health occupations, 1,578. Post-secondary reported business and health occupations and technical education as the most frequently completed curricula. For a more comprehensive look at Pennsylvania's labor supply provided by training institutions please refer to the publication Pennsylvania Occupational Information System, Labor Demand-Supply Relationship Component produced by the Research and Statistics Division, Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

A listing of schools offering vocational-technical programs is given in Chart 2.

Some idea of future labor supply can be discerned from an examination of school enrollment patterns as detailed in Table 32. During the 14-year period from 1972 to 1986 public school enrollment declined steadily each year from 2,370,665 in 1972 to 1,683,221 in 1986, a drop of 29 percent. Enrollment in nonpublic schools, which

did show small increases in two academic years, has suffered a net decline of 23 percent during the same period. On the positive side, the 1.1 percent enrollment decline among public schools from the 1984-85 school year to the 1985-86 school year represents the smallest decline since the early 1970s. Generally speaking, yearly percent declines in public school enrollment have been shrinking during recent years while that of nonpublic schools have been increasing negatively.

There are several reasons for the drop-off in school enrollments: declining population in general, a lower birthrate with many two-career couples postponing the start of a family, and outmigration of young adults with school-age children in order to seek employment elsewhere. The impact of this trend is significant for the state in terms of job opportunities for teachers and for its implications of a sharp reduction in new entrants to the labor force in future years.

Further data on labor supply (i.e. the number of registered job applicants in Job Service local offices) will be presented and discussed in the following section.

TABLE 31

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS

(1984-1985 School Year)

SUMMARY

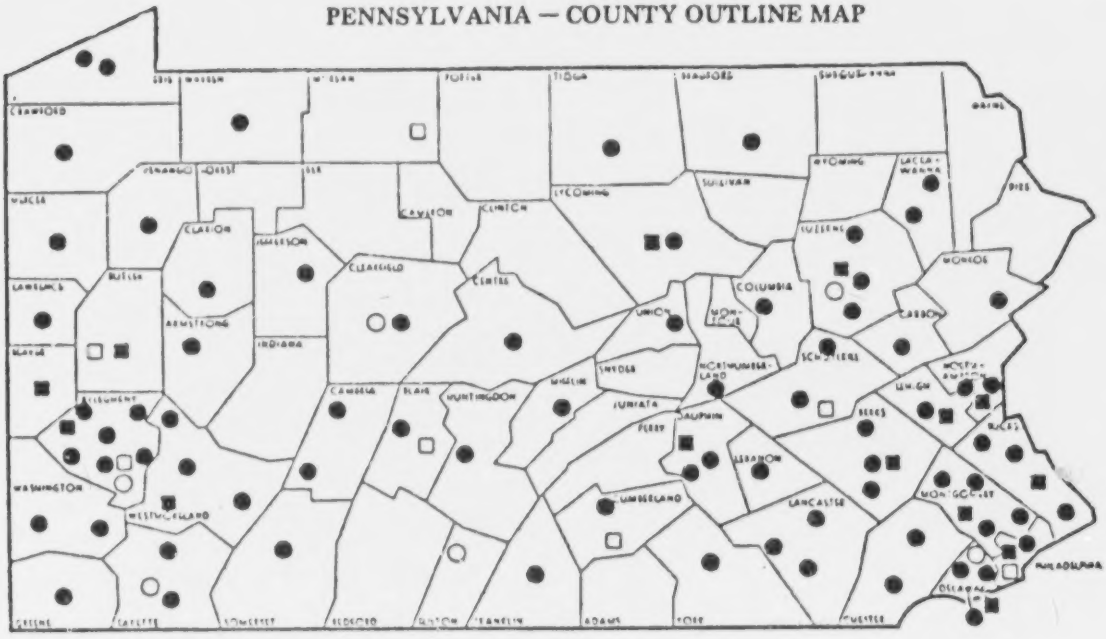
Curriculum Title	Secondary	Adult	Post-Secondary	Total	% Dist.
Agriculture Education	2,379	194	197	2,770	3.23
Occupational Home Economic Education	2,466	792	1,049	4,307	5.02
Business Education	18,560	1,807	4,296	24,663	28.72
Marketing & Distributive Education	2,686	265	887	3,838	4.47
Health Occupations Education	1,753	1,578	3,395	6,726	7.83
Technical Education	2,715	995	3,227	6,937	8.08
Trade & Industrial Occupations	14,847	3,861	1,892	20,600	23.98
Consumer & Homemaking Education	12,900	0	0	12,900	15.02
Not Elsewhere Classified	2,958	0	163	3,121	3.63
Total	61,264	9,492	15,196	85,862	100.00

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Division of Data Services.

CHART 2

AREA SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES OFFERING VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

PENNSYLVANIA – COUNTY OUTLINE MAP



- ● Indicates the approximate location of an area vocational-technical school.
- ■ Indicates Public Community Colleges offering vocational-technical programs.
- □ Indicates Comprehensive High Schools offering 5 or more trade & industrial programs.
- ○ Indicates University (Off Campus Centers) - McKeesport, DuBois, Philadelphia, Luzerne, Mt. Alto.

AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Admiral Peary, Ebensburg
Altoona, Altoona
A. W. Beattie, Pittsburgh
Berks County, Leesport
  Berks - East, Oley
  Berks - West, Leesport
Bethlehem, Bethlehem
Bradford County, Towanda
Bucks County, Fairless Hills
Carbon County, Jim Thorpe
Central Chester County, Coatesville
Central Montgomery County, Norristown
Central Westmoreland County, New Stanton
Centre County, Pleasant Gap
Clarion County, Shippenville
Clearfield County, Clearfield
Columbia Montour, Bloomsburg
Crawford County, Meadville
Cumberland Perry, Mechanicsburg
Dauphin County, Harrisburg
Delaware County, Media
  Delaware County - Aston, Aston
  Delaware County - Folcroft, Folcroft
  Delaware County - Marple, Broomall
Eastern Montgomery, Willow Grove
Eastern Northampton County, Easton
Eastern Westmoreland County, Latrobe
Erie City, Erie
Erie County, Erie
Fayette County, Uniontown
Forbes Road East, Monroeville
Franklin County, Chambersburg
Greater Johnstown, Johnstown
Greene County, Waynesburg
Harrisburg Steelton Highspire, Harrisburg
Hazleton, Hazleton
Huntingdon County, Mill Creek
Jefferson County DuBois, Reynoldsville
Juniata Mifflin County, Lewistown
Lackawanna County, Scranton
  Lackawanna County - North, Mayfield
  Lackawanna County - South, Scranton
Lancaster County, Willow Street
  Lancaster County - Brownstown, Brownstown
  Lancaster County - Mt. Joy, Mt. Joy
  Lancaster County - Willow Street, Willow Street
Lawrence County, New Castle
Lebanon County, Lebanon
Lehigh County, Schnecksville
Lenape, Ford City
McKeesport, McKeesport
Mercer County, Mercer
Middle Bucks County, Jamison
Monroe County, Bartonsville
Mon Valley, Charleroi
Northern Chester County, Phoenixville
Northern Westmoreland County, New Kensington
North Fayette County, Connellsville
North Montco, Lansdale
Northumberland County, Shamokin
Parkway West, Oakdale
Philadelphia, Philadelphia
Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh
Reading Muhlenberg, Reading
Schuylkill County, Pottsville
  Schuylkill County - North, Frackville
  Schuylkill County - South, Mar Lin
Somerset County, Somerset
Steel Valley, West Mifflin
SUN, New Berlin
Tioga County, Wellsboro
Upper Bucks County, Perkasie
Venango County, Oil City
Warren County, Warren
Western Area, Canonsburg
Western Montgomery, Limerick
West Side, Kingston
Wilkes Barre, Wilkes Barre
Williamsport, Williamsport
  Williamsport Area Community College providing Area Vocational-Technical School Services
York County, York

COMMUNITY COLLEGES OFFERING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

Bucks County Community College
  Newtown
Butler County Community College
  Butler
Community College of Allegheny County - College Office
  Pittsburgh
    Allegheny Campus
      Pittsburgh
    Boyce Campus
      Monroeville
    College Center North
      Pittsburgh
    South Campus
      West Mifflin
Community College of Beaver County
  Monaca
Community College of Philadelphia
  Philadelphia
Delaware County Community College
  Media
Harrisburg Area Community College
  Harrisburg
Lehigh County Community College
  Schnecksville
Luzerne County Community College
  Nanticoke
Montgomery County Community College
  Blue Bell
Northampton County Area Community College
  Bethlehem
Reading Area Community College
  Reading
Westmoreland County Community College
  Youngwood
Williamsport Area Community College
  Williamsport

TABLE 32

PENNSYLVANIA

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT 1971-1986

PUBLIC

YEAR	Elementary K - 6	Secondary 7 - 12	Total	% Change From Prior Year
1971-72	1,248,839	1,121,826	2,370,665	0.29
1972-73	1,224,959	1,136,326	2,361,285	-0.40
1973-74	1,183,777	1,137,660	2,321,437	-1.69
1974-75	1,149,633	1,127,818	2,277,451	-1.89
1975-76	1,129,451	1,116,696	2,246,147	-1.37
1976-77	1,093,578	1,100,095	2,193,673	-2.34
1977-78	1,054,040	1,074,833	2,128,873	-2.95
1978-79	1,008,664	1,038,082	2,046,746	-3.86
1979-80	968,325	1,000,476	1,968,801	-3.81
1980-81	940,387	968,905	1,909,292	-3.02
1981-82	903,342	935,673	1,839,015	-3.68
1982-83	872,629	911,340	1,783,969	-2.99
1983-84	846,145	891,807	1,737,952	-2.58
1984-85	833,996	867,884	1,701,880	-2.08
1985-86	841,419	841,802	1,683,221	-1.10

NON-PUBLIC

YEAR	Elementary K - 6	Secondary 7 - 12	Total	% Change From Prior Year
1971-72	360,553	126,274	486,827	-5.86
1972-73	334,165	121,937	456,102	-6.31
1973-74	321,056	122,939	443,995	-2.65
1974-75	310,669	122,723	433,392	-2.39
1975-76	306,037	121,932	427,969	-1.25
1976-77	302,387	121,667	424,054	-0.91
1977-78	296,973	119,730	416,703	-1.73
1978-79	289,630	116,855	406,485	-2.45
1979-80	285,514	114,441	399,955	-1.61
1980-81	280,319	112,083	392,402	-1.89
1981-82	281,357	112,742	394,099	0.43
1982-83	288,665	112,963	401,628	1.91
1983-84	285,372	110,861	396,233	-1.34
1984-85	278,236	107,784	386,020	-2.58
1985-86	270,541	103,857	374,398	-3.01

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Education

B. Labor Demand

The demand for labor stems from a variety of sources: new employers who move into the area; business expansions by existing employers; and, by far the largest source, the need to replace workers who retire, die, become disabled, change jobs, are promoted, or leave the area. This last factor, which is known as labor turnover, accounts for about 85 percent of total labor demand. The demand for workers varies considerably among industries and occupations.

Table 33 shows a percent distribution of broad occupational categories within selected industries in Pennsylvania. This simple format was chosen because it clearly depicts the staffing (human resource) structure of industry within the state. A typical example illustrating use of the table would be that of a clerical worker in search of employment. The job seeker would first enter the table in the clerical column and then proceed down to the highest percentages. Immediately the industries of banking, federal government and business services stand out with figures of 70.5, 43.0 and 28.5, respectively. The job search would obviously begin with these industries. Continued analysis indicates that hospitals have the greatest percentage of professional and technical occupations, while banking has the largest percentage of managers and officers. Tracking specific occupations (accountants, welders, etc.) within any of the broad categories listed is possible by consulting reference volumes of staffing patterns prepared by the Occupational Employment Statistics Unit, Research and Statistics Division of the Office of Employment Security. Area Labor Market Analysts have these publications on file.

TABLE 33

STAFFING STRUCTURE - OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Horizontal Percent Distribution)

SELECTED INDUSTRY LINES	SIC	OCCUPATIONS					
		Managers, Officers	Professional & Technical	Sales	Clerical	Production 1/ & Maintenance	Service
MANUFACTURING							
Durable Goods	-	6.0	11.3	2.5	11.5	67.0	1.6
Furniture & fixtures	25	4.7	3.4	3.4	9.8	77.2	1.5
Primary metals	33	4.9	9.2	1.7	10.1	72.0	2.1
Fabricated metals	34	6.5	6.9	3.1	9.7	72.6	1.3
Machinery, exc. electrical	35	7.4	15.3	3.1	14.1	58.6	1.4
Electrical machinery	36	5.7	17.6	2.3	12.2	60.7	1.6
Transportation equipment	37	4.6	10.7	1.0	11.0	71.2	1.5
Instruments & related	38	9.0	18.6	4.5	17.1	49.2	1.7
Nondurable Goods	-	4.8	7.0	3.6	11.8	70.7	2.0
Food products	20	4.8	3.2	6.0	9.3	72.5	4.0
Paper products	26	5.2	5.7	3.0	10.0	74.6	1.5
Printing & publishing	27	6.4	11.8	8.0	22.7	49.4	1.7
Rubber & misc. plastics	30	3.4	4.4	2.3	8.8	78.1	1.1
NONMANUFACTURING							
Contract construction	15-17	5.9	7.3	1.3	9.8	75.0	0.7
Transportation, communications, public utilities 2/	41-49	5.3	10.6	4.3	21.4	55.7	2.6
Trucking & warehousing	42	4.4	0.7	1.9	13.5	78.1	1.4
Wholesale & retail trade	50-59	7.7	3.2	34.1	13.3	16.4	25.3
Finance (banking)	60	10.9	13.3	2.0	70.5	0.7	2.6
Services							
Business services	73	6.5	18.1	4.6	28.5	12.0	30.4
Hospitals	806	3.6	52.5	0.3	15.9	3.9	23.9
Federal Government	-	3.1	28.6	0.2	43.0	20.9	4.2
State Government 3/	-	5.1	27.8	4.4	25.0	20.6	17.0
Local Government 3/	-	6.3	18.6	0.4	18.0	21.5	35.1
Education 4/	82	4.8	62.2	0.3	12.9	5.0	14.8

1/ Includes agricultural and related occupations. 2/ Excludes Postal Service.
3/ Excludes Hospitals and Educational Institutions. 4/ Includes Private and Public Schools.

SOURCE: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION, PENNSYLVANIA OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

C. Labor Supply and Demand

The comparison of labor supply and demand is always difficult, since neither figure can be precisely measured. Nevertheless, some broad conclusions can be drawn on the basis of a comparison of applicants registered in Job Service local offices with the job openings received by those offices. Figures for Pennsylvania are given in Table 34.

From July 1, 1985, through June 30, 1986, 856,825 applicants have registered with State Employment Security Offices in Pennsylvania. Of this number 183,089 or 21.4 percent were in the clerical and sales occupations category while 165,172 applicants or 19.3 percent were categorized in service occupations. Agriculture, fishing and forestry occupations had the fewest registered applicants with 7,213. Approximately 43 percent or 368,308 of total registrants were in the active file as of the end of June with 173,977 of the number females.

During the year, the following thirteen specific occupations each had more than 7,000 registered applicants assigned to them. In order they were: material handler (26,584), general clerk (15,902), commercial cleaner (15,183), construction worker I (13,092), nurse aide (12,522), waiter/waitress (11,092), construction worker II (10,569), hand packager (10,511), secretary (8,550), clerk typist (8,088), heavy truck driver (7,928), kitchen helper (7,832), and tractor-trailer truck driver (7,780).

On June 30, 1986, the active file contained over 4,000 registered applicants each in eight occupations. In descending order they were: material handler (10,566), commercial cleaner (6,868), general clerk (6,867), nurse aide (6,323), construction worker I (5,448), hand packager (4,825), waiter/waitress (4,746), and construction worker II (4,425).

Job Service local offices received a total of 215,120 job openings during the same time period, an average of one opening for every four registered applicants. Of these openings, 167,739, or just under 78 percent, were filled during the fiscal year. It might seem odd that 22 percent of the openings went unfilled despite large numbers of registered jobseekers. This is because some of the job orders were subsequently cancelled by the employer, some were filled by the employer with applicants who were not referred by Job Service, some were for workers with highly specialized technical skills and lengthy experience requirements that could not be found among the registered applicants, and some were received only a few days before the end of the fiscal year and had not yet been filled by June 30th.

Just as clerical, sales, and service occupations accounted for the largest numbers of job applicants, so too did these fields constitute the bulk of the job openings received. Miscellaneous occupational openings was the next largest group, accounting for 13.3 percent of the openings, followed by professional, technical

and managerial occupations with 9.4 percent and structural work with 8.6 percent of the total. There were 3,947 openings in agricultural occupations, compared with 7,213 registered job applicants. In all broad occupational areas applicants outnumbered listed openings; the average ratio was 3.98 applicants for each opening. This ratio of applicants to openings ranged from a low of 1.83 for agriculture, fishing and forestry jobs to 7.07 in machine trades occupations.

It seems clear that there is a preponderance of people seeking jobs in skilled factory occupations who are unable to find them. Many of these jobseekers have been laid off from Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries over the past five years. The industries that have been growing have predominantly been confined to the nonmanufacturing sector. As a result, those seeking work in processing, machine trades, benchwork and structural occupations have encountered great difficulty in finding jobs that utilize their skills and experience. Most of the job openings are being generated in clerical, sales and service areas, providing job opportunities for a great many people, especially women, but excluding many workers displaced from the area's factories. These workers often find it hard to adjust to the different environment and usually lower wages of jobs in the nonmanufacturing sector.

TABLE 34

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

D O T CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
XXX	TOTAL - ALL OCCUPATIONS (INCL. ENTRY)	856,825	368,308	173,977	215,120	167,739
0 & 1	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL OCC.	82,701	31,207	12,974	20,320	15,709
2	CLERICAL AND SALES OCCUPATIONS	183,089	74,240	57,715	54,431	39,912
3	SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	165,172	75,726	51,327	61,719	50,888
4	AGRICULTURE, FISHING, FORESTRY OCCUP.	7,213	2,812	411	3,947	3,817
5	PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	26,919	11,592	2,629	5,903	4,927
6	MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS	82,814	28,183	3,685	8,862	5,444
7	BENCHWORK OCCUPATIONS	54,780	21,707	14,435	12,294	9,377
8	STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS	108,327	45,725	1,754	18,568	14,386
9	MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	162,211	77,483	28,377	28,677	23,121
INA	INVALID CODES	3,799	1,533	670	399	358

* July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 34

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(continued)

D O T CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
003.161-014	Electrical Test Engineer	1,404	592	25	83	40
007.061-014	Engineer, Mechanical	577	205	7	50	6
012.167-066	Systems Analyst	548	231	81	63	7
020.162-014	Programmer, Business	661	222	65	54	14
029.261-010	Laboratory Testor	555	201	58	82	42
045.107-010	Counselor	922	302	155	124	77
075.374-010	Nurse, General Duty	919	206	189	220	102
079.367-010	Medical Assistant	993	440	401	60	35
079.371-010	Dental Assistant	851	351	331	89	43
079.374-014	Nurse, Licensed Practical	2,387	768	714	915	773
091.227-010	Teacher, Secondary School	1,137	349	190	6,149	6,105
092.227-010	Teacher, Elementary School	1,199	375	309	284	263
161.167-010	Accountant	1,887	692	237	148	42
162.157-038	Purchasing Agent	894	359	81	54	19
163.167-018	Sales Manager	1,587	651	87	52	17
169.167-010	Administrative Assistant	508	189	91	23	8
169.167-034	Office Manager	2,267	813	526	107	39
185.167-046	Retail Store Manager	2,033	769	503	94	35
187.167-106	Food Service Manager	4,118	1,622	675	239	74
195.107-010	Caseworker	547	176	109	111	84
201.362-010	Legal Secretary	1,213	409	403	208	98
201.362-014	Medical Secretary	853	295	290	79	32

* July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 34

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

[continued]

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
201.362-030	Clerical Secretary	8,550	2,931	2,883	1,406	803
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	8,088	3,336	3,185	1,950	1,231
203.582-030	Keypunch Operator	1,142	517	483	583	516
206.362-010	File Clerk	872	483	432	194	167
209.562-010	Clerk-General	15,902	6,867	6,163	6,509	5,628
209.587-026	Mail Clerk	817	347	188	614	510
210.382-014	Bookkeeper	3,317	1,165	1,054	667	278
210.382-018	Bookkeeper II	930	353	331	118	49
211.362-010	Cashier I	3,048	1,250	1,153	560	342
211.362-018	Teller	1,120	427	389	774	573
211.462-010	Cashier II	5,017	2,214	2,067	931	604
213.362-010	Computer Operator	2,582	991	526	194	100
215.482-010	Payroll Clerk	861	247	203	133	57
216.482-010	Accounting Clerk	2,953	1,113	896	549	250
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	8,112	2,777	2,527	1,862	1,060
222.387-058	Clerical Stock Clerk	2,712	1,069	231	1,183	895
235.662-022	Telephone Operator	884	311	293	137	68
237.367-038	Receptionist	4,358	1,670	1,635	918	432
238.362-082	Hotel Clerk	486	168	113	247	144
249.367-074	Teacher Aide	1,208	703	666	997	9,721
250.257-010	Sales Agent	608	262	59	178	41
261.357-062	Salesperson, Shoes	418	178	117	283	107

* July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 34

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(continued)

D O T CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
261.357-066	Women's Apparel Salesperson	765	348	341	444	165
279.357-050	General Hardware Salesperson	374	133	48	237	133
279.357-054	General Merchandise Salesperson	6,282	1,964	1,369	3,893	3,537
279.357-062	Salesperson, Parts	486	185	48	200	71
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	7,490	2,761	2,374	3,314	2,545
290.477-018	Sales Clerk, Food	1,983	709	442	1,519	1,243
292.353-010	Sales Route Driver	1,506	615	33	522	283
299.137-010	Manager, Department (Retail Trade)	879	334	160	124	81
299.357-014	Telephone Solicitor	737	322	245	843	352
301.474-010	General House Worker	1,325	660	651	182	59
309.677-010	Companion	757	282	269	238	110
311.477-014	Counter Attendant	3,191	1,336	1,129	2,574	1,914
311.477-030	Informal Waiter/Waitress	11,092	4,746	4,535	7,083	6,345
311.677-010	Cafeteria Attendant	638	322	291	132	70
312.474-010	Bartender	3,849	1,865	1,038	579	286
313.161-014	Chef	526	220	25	50	96
313.361-014	Cook	5,714	2,207	1,207	2,003	1,338
313.361-022	Short Order Cook	4,067	1,865	1,038	579	286
315.361-010	Institutional Cook	1,928	813	360	428	208
316.684-018	Meat Cutter	995	399	31	156	80
317.684-014	Pantry Goods Maker	418	186	153	135	73
317.687-010	Cook Helper	586	250	143	96	50

* July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 34

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(continued)

D O T CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	7,832	3,208	1,547	2,797	1,996
323.687-010	Hospital Cleaner	847	439	346	149	93
323.687-014	Housekeeping Cleaner	3,619	1,691	1,597	982	678
332.271-010	Cosmetologist	1,690	779	731	93	37
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	12,522	6,323	5,930	2,502	2,139
355.674-018	Orderly	452	180	16	36	23
355.677-010	Hospital Food Service Worker	1,507	828	722	314	215
359.677-010	Children's Institution Attendant	532	285	232	703	562
359.677-018	Nursery School Attendant	1,036	539	510	337	283
361.687-018	Laundry Laborer	462	223	163	128	118
363.682-018	Machine Presser	1,121	468	265	251	193
363.684-018	Hand Presser	986	352	298	276	187
372.667-018	Correction Officer	252	104	14	165	134
372.667-034	Security Guard	5,548	2,389	251	2,283	1,806
372.667-038	Merchant Patroller	1,104	460	61	495	408
375.263-014	Police Officer	451	208	8	20	15
381.687-014	Commercial Cleaner	15,183	6,868	2,939	18,544	17,633
406.684-010	Cemetery Worker	107	47	2	242	24
408.161-010	Landscape Gardener	508	233	11	63	62
410.684-010	Dairy Farmworker	346	128	4	5	4
452.364-010	Forester Aide	40	10	3	97	82

* July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 34

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(continued)

D O T CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
509.686-010	General Laborer	6,218	2,807	216	242	220
519.687-022	General Foundry Worker	1,307	576	19	354	289
526.381-010	Baker	515	221	62	108	55
526.686-010	Batter Scaler	490	190	60	241	189
529.686-014	Cannery Worker	495	231	174	445	450
556.685-038	Injection Molding Machine Tender	408	160	119	278	243
559.567-010	Plastic Material Laborer	58	28	7	104	92
579.687-030	Glass Product Selector	455	207	140	185	182
600.280-022	Machinist	3,442	1,503	37	373	226
600.380-018	Machine Set-Up Operator	1,157	493	33	81	47
601.280-046	Tool and Die Maker	404	174	5	58	22
604.685-026	Lathe Operator	532	236	15	27	13
609.684-014	General Machine Shop Laborer	311	236	19	133	93
609.685-018	Production-Machine Tender	2,326	1,177	367	527	424
615.482-022	Punch-Press Operator	790	336	67	62	37
619.381-010	Inspector	562	253	29	8	4
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	5,926	2,589	28	1,026	372
620.261-022	Construction-Equipment Mechanic	884	412	2	45	23
625.281-010	Diesel Mechanic	1,278	565	5	224	99
637.261-014	Environmental-Cntrl-Syst Installer/Serv.	615	254	3	145	59
638.281-014	Maintenance Mechanic	2,768	1,179	16	414	209
638.281-018	Millwright	1,318	561	4	34	18

* July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 34

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(continued)

D O T CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
638.684-018	Maintenance-Mechanic Helper	189	86	3	87	54
660.280-010	Woodworking Cabinetmaker	371	169	6	89	46
685.665-014	Knitting-Machine Operator	406	130	45	87	58
690.682-082	Standard Machine Stitcher	404	131	114	74	42
709.684-014	Metal Furniture Assembler	85	35	9	181	182
724.684-026	Coil Winder	349	131	74	13	7
726.684-018	Electronics Assembler	2,426	952	719	805	546
729.687-010	Assembler, Electrical Accessories	405	177	132	43	43
737.684-022	Booster Assembler	9	4	4	141	133
739.687-030	Small Product Assembler	696	328	229	228	163
741.684-026	Spray Painter	833	389	34	132	75
781.687-010	Assembler	479	191	184	260	43
782.684-058	Sewer, Hand	604	240	218	85	63
787.682-046	Sewing-Machine Operator	5,051	2,005	1,941	1,208	899
789.687-070	Garment Inspector	526	222	217	87	66
804.281-010	Sheet-Metal Worker	1,085	432	12	180	103
806.381-058	Trailer Assembler	292	82	4	17	14
806.684-010	Automobile Assembler	1,334	885	76	7	5
807.381-010	Automobile-Body Repairer	2,295	925	9	309	137
819.384-010	Combination Welder	3,116	1,433	36	253	180
824.261-010	Electrician	2,879	1,238	24	400	206

* July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 34

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(continued)

D O T CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
828.281-010	Electronics Mechanic	1,708	735	32	86	38
829.281-014	Electrical Repairer	852	397	6	142	68
840.381-010	Construction Painter	2,863	1,117	26	396	247
844.364-010	Cement Mason	848	338	5	117	50
850.683-010	Bulldozer Operator	690	360	2	39	14
859.683-010	Operating Engineer	3,876	1,680	23	183	88
860.381-022	Carpenter	8,533	2,650	35	1,211	747
861.381-018	Bricklayer	1,250	502	10	255	114
862.381-018	Pipe Fitter	1,306	554	2	68	33
862.381-030	Plumber	1,010	458	6	195	88
866.381-010	Roofer	1,893	834	10	267	141
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	13,092	5,448	86	2,039	1,404
869.684-010	Assembler I	296	122	8	780	717
869.687-026	Construction Worker II	10,589	4,425	114	3,737	3,980
899.281-014	Factory or Mill Maintenance Repairer	982	433	7	109	55
899.381-010	Building Maintenance Repairer	5,124	2,095	49	2,889	2,661
904.383-010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	7,780	3,500	59	1,294	678
905.663-014	Heavy Truck Driver	7,928	3,581	59	1,294	678
906.683-022	Light Truck Driver	3,239	1,357	49	754	490
913.463-010	Bus Driver	1,955	853	408	570	342
915.467-010	Automobile Service Station Attendant	2,046	788	48	512	269
919.687-014	Transportation Vehicle Cleaner	643	275	68	316	196

* July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986.

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 34

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

[continued]

D O T CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE *	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
920.587-018	Hand Packager	10,511	4,825	3,981	3,323	2,913
920.685-078	Machine Packager	1,572	652	435	277	229
920.687-014	Grocery Bagger	198	76	29	555	509
921.663-010	Bridge- or Gantry-Crane Operator	2,007	899	29	20	14
929.687-030	Material Handler	26,584	10,566	1,572	12,649	11,275

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 98, June 30, 1986.

NOTES: Active data are for June 30, 1986.

All other data are the totals for the Fiscal Year to Date.

The number of Job Openings filled may exceed the number of openings received because of openings on hand at the beginning of the Fiscal period in addition to openings received during the current Fiscal period.

* Fiscal Year to Date - July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986.

VI. CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

During 1985 unemployment in Pennsylvania fell to its lowest point of the last five years. On an annual average basis there were 442,000 Pennsylvania residents out of work during 1985, a drop of 56,000 since 1984 and the lowest jobless figure since 1980 when 425,000 residents were unemployed. Unemployment, as a percent of the civilian labor force, fell to 8.0 percent in 1985, a significant decrease from the double-digit rates of 1982 and 1983. Table 35 provides further historical labor force data (1976 through 1985) for the sum of Pennsylvania's Metropolitan Areas, the state of Pennsylvania as a whole and for the nation. For comparative purposes the United States 1985 average unemployment rate of 7.2 percent equates to 8,312,000 out of work, lowest since 1981.

The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who are currently receiving unemployment compensation benefits. They constitute the majority of the unemployed, usually 70 to 85 percent, but they are only part of the total. There are other groups of jobseekers who are not part of this group: exhaustees (persons who have exhausted their benefits), people who were disqualified from receiving benefits for either monetary or nonmonetary reasons, new entrants and reentrants to the labor force, persons who were laid off from industries not covered by the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law, and persons covered by private unemployment systems (e.g. railroad workers). Persons who fall into these groups are still considered to be unemployed and are included in the total estimate of unemployed persons. However, it is not possible to determine characteristics of individuals in these groups, since most of them do not file claims for unemployment compensation (UC) benefits and some do not even enter a UC claims office. Hence, it is possible to study the characteristics only of the insured unemployed, since they file a UC claim and provide a variety of information for statistical purposes.

Characteristics of the insured unemployed are given in Table 36 for the state of Pennsylvania for the four quarters of 1985. Over 62 percent of the UC recipients were men, a reflection of the numbers of people laid off from the state's durable goods factories. Men were even more heavily represented during the first quarter, when winter weather causes layoffs in construction and agriculture. Over half of the claimants (54.62 percent) were between the ages of 25 and 44, the result of layoffs of younger workers with little seniority, as well as the difficulty always encountered by those who have little on-the-job experience. Over one-fourth of the claimants last worked in durable goods manufacturing while 16 percent worked in service and miscellaneous including government. Over 14 percent were laid off from construction jobs as well as wholesale and retail trade.

Among occupations, structural workers had the highest share of unemployment for 1985 with an average of 20.0 percent of the total. The 25.3 percent recorded in the first quarter was the highest

quarterly percentage recorded during the year for any occupation listed.

Table 37 ranks the 40 labor market areas in Pennsylvania by their 1984 and 1985 annual average unemployment rates. Due to persistent high levels of joblessness Beaver County moved ahead of Bedford to become the state's leader in this statistical category with a 1985 rate of 14.9 percent. Lancaster, displaying the lowest rate (4.8 percent) in 1984, repeated the feat in 1985 with unemployment averaging 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force. Of the 20 areas with the highest unemployment rates, 15 are in the western half of the state. Of the 9 areas with rates below the state average, only two are in the western half; of the 5 with rates below the national average, all are in the eastern half. This makes it quite clear that Western Pennsylvania has failed to recover from the recession as rapidly or as completely as the eastern half of the state. Much of the problem can be attributed to the large scale-downs of employment and plant closings in the primary and fabricated metals, electrical and nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment and mining industries.

Table 38 is a listing of Labor Surplus Areas in Pennsylvania. These are areas whose jobless rate is significantly higher than the national average for a 24-month reference period. Employers who are located in Labor Surplus Areas are eligible for preference in bidding on federal government procurement contracts under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4B and Executive Orders 12073 and 10582 (implementing the Buy American Act). As of this writing, an updated listing was not available from the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor. Table 38's valid time period (October 1, 1985 through September 30, 1986) is extended indefinitely.

TABLE 35

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

METROPOLITAN AREA, PENNSYLVANIA, AND UNITED STATES
1976-1985 Annual Averages

(in Thousands)

YEAR	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE(%)
		METROPOLITAN AREA *		
1976	4,406.4	4,061.9	344.5	7.8
1977	4,465.2	4,123.9	341.3	7.6
1978	4,551.0	4,241.0	310.0	6.8
1979	4,582.5	4,274.2	308.2	6.7
1980	4,640.7	4,292.6	348.0	7.5
1981	4,686.8	4,307.5	379.3	8.1
1982	4,687.9	4,196.2	491.8	10.5
1983	4,705.5	4,175.2	530.3	11.3
1984	4,692.6	4,282.1	410.5	8.7
1985	4,732.9	4,372.5	360.4	7.6
		PENNSYLVANIA		
1976	5,129.0	4,723.0	407.0	7.9
1977	5,207.0	4,806.0	401.0	7.7
1978	5,306.0	4,938.0	368.0	6.9
1979	5,360.0	4,990.0	371.0	6.9
1980	5,435.0	5,010.0	425.0	7.8
1981	5,484.0	5,026.0	459.0	8.4
1982	5,489.0	4,889.0	599.0	10.9
1983	5,505.0	4,855.0	650.0	11.8
1984	5,479.0	4,981.0	498.0	9.1
1985	5,519.0	5,077.0	442.0	8.0
		UNITED STATES		
1976	96,158.0	88,752.0	7,406.0	7.7
1977	99,009.0	92,017.0	6,991.0	7.1
1978	102,251.0	96,048.0	6,202.0	6.1
1979	104,962.0	98,824.0	6,137.0	5.8
1980	106,940.0	99,303.0	7,637.0	7.1
1981	108,670.0	100,397.0	8,273.0	7.6
1982	110,204.0	99,526.0	10,678.0	9.7
1983	111,550.0	100,834.0	10,717.0	9.6
1984	113,544.0	105,005.0	8,539.0	7.5
1985	115,461.0	107,150.0	8,312.0	7.2

* METROPOLITAN AREA is the sum of all Pennsylvania Counties located in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, Research & Statistics Div.

GRAPH 5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND PENNSYLVANIA
MONTHLY AVERAGES 1976 - 1986

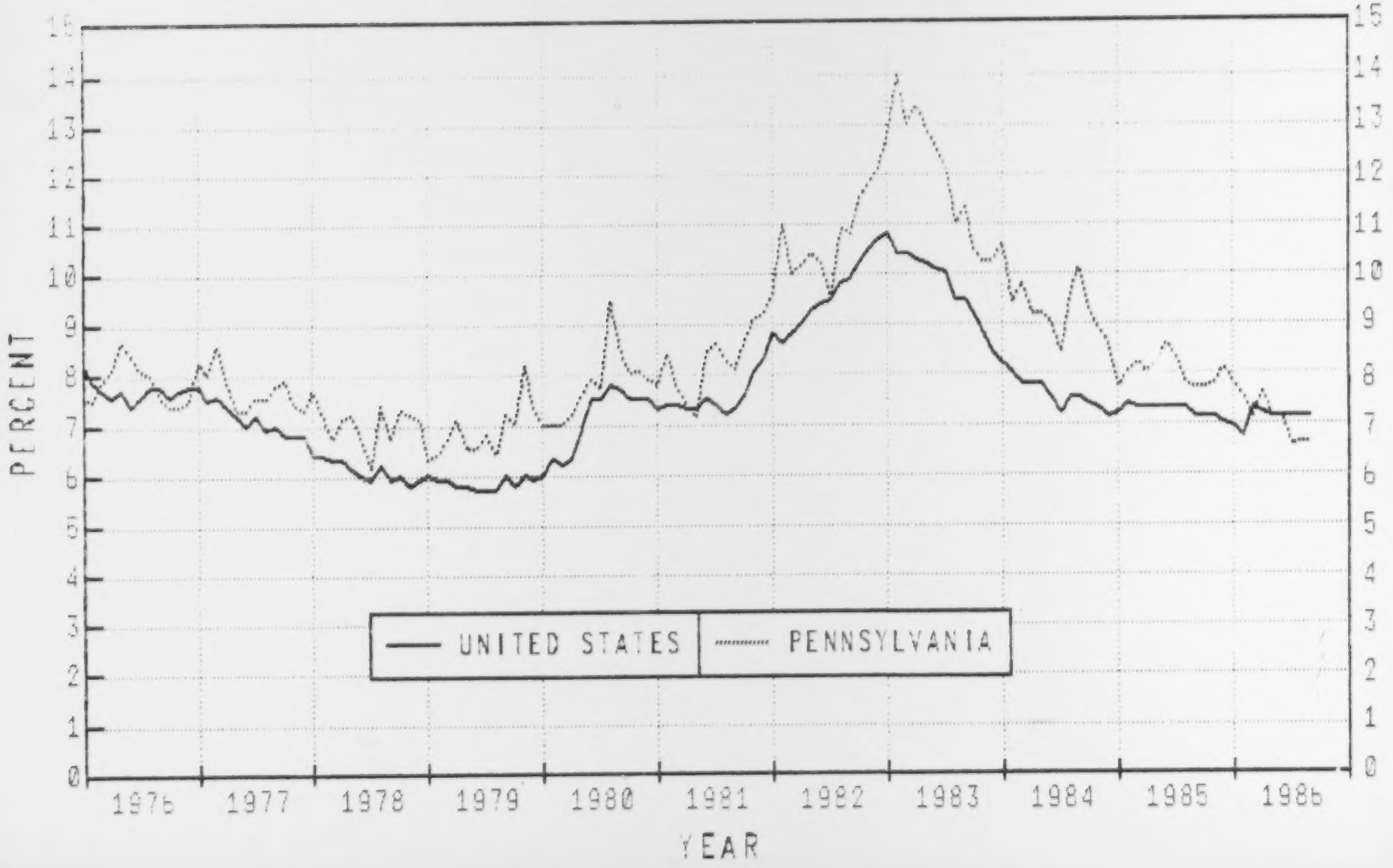


TABLE 36

PENNSYLVANIA
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

(Vertical Percent Distribution)

CHARACTERISTIC	1st Qtr 1985	2nd Qtr 1985	3rd Qtr 1985	4th Qtr 1985	Annual Average 1985
BOTH SEXES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	69.60	62.32	55.50	59.51	62.47
Female	30.40	37.68	44.50	40.49	37.53
ALL AGES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
24 and under	16.49	15.47	11.36	12.17	14.13
25-34	34.10	30.83	31.58	32.31	32.36
35-44	20.65	22.01	22.43	24.55	22.26
45-54	15.05	17.34	17.33	14.57	15.98
55-64	13.09	13.67	16.04	15.25	14.37
65 and over	0.61	0.68	1.26	1.16	0.89
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Manufacturing	39.95	46.74	47.92	49.89	45.59
Durable Goods	23.28	25.21	26.06	28.66	25.58
Nondurable Goods	16.67	21.53	21.86	21.23	20.01
Nonmanufacturing	60.05	53.26	52.08	50.11	54.41
Mining	3.81	2.76	2.60	3.58	3.24
Construction	20.84	14.55	9.10	10.80	14.47
Trans. & Publ. Util.	4.11	3.86	5.39	3.17	4.11
Wholesale & Ret. Trade	13.28	14.66	17.00	13.62	14.50
Fin.,Ins.,& Real Est.	1.61	2.25	1.92	2.09	1.94
Service & Misc. 1/	16.40	15.18	16.08	16.86	16.15
ALL OCCUPATIONS	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Prof.,Tech.,& Mgr.	7.07	7.77	8.35	9.90	8.17
Clerical	10.20	12.56	12.32	11.11	11.44
Sales	3.71	4.36	4.39	3.83	4.04
Service	7.51	7.63	9.49	8.57	8.21
Farm.,Fish.,& For.	2.36	1.30	0.66	1.16	1.46
Processing	5.87	6.43	6.28	6.94	6.34
Machine Trades	9.36	10.51	10.19	11.26	10.25
Bench Work	11.58	14.63	16.05	15.46	14.17
Structural Work	25.33	19.25	15.24	18.15	20.03
Miscellaneous	17.01	15.55	17.03	13.62	15.89

SOURCE: "Pennsylvania Insured Unemployed", Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

1/ Includes Service, Government, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing.

TABLE 37

RANK 1/ AND RECENT UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

IN PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKET AREAS

CALENDAR YEARS: 1984 and 1985

(U.S. and Pennsylvania included for comparative purposes)

Labor Market Area	1985 Annual Averages			Labor Market Area	1984 Annual Averages		
	Rank	Rate (%)	Number Unemployed (000's)		Rank	Rate (%)	Number Unemployed (000's)
Beaver County	1	14.9	10.2	Bedford	1	16.9	3.5
Waynesburg	2	14.5	2.1	Beaver County	2	15.0	10.6
Bedford	3	13.5	2.8	Johnstown	3	14.8	14.3
Huntingdon	4	13.2	2.3	Waynesburg	4	14.3	2.1
Johnstown	5	12.7	12.1	Huntingdon	5	13.6	2.4
DuBois-Punxsutawney	6	12.6	7.2	Kittanning-Ford City	5	13.6	4.1
Coudersport	7	12.5	0.9	Clarion	7	13.5	2.4
Indiana	8	12.3	4.4	Oil City-Franklin	8	13.3	3.8
Lock Haven-Renovo	9	11.7	1.8	Indiana	8	13.3	4.7
Lewistown	9	11.7	3.4	Lock Haven-Renovo	10	13.0	2.0
Kittanning-Ford City	9	11.7	3.4	DuBois-Punxsutawney	11	12.7	7.1
Meadville	12	11.4	4.4	Sharon	12	12.5	6.3
Clarion	13	11.1	1.9	New Castle	13	12.0	5.6
St. Marys-Emporium	14	10.9	2.1	Pottsville	14	11.7	8.1
Pottsville	14	10.9	7.5	Pittsburgh	15	11.3	109.7
Wellsboro	16	10.6	1.8	Altoona	16	11.1	6.3
Forest City-Montrose	17	10.5	1.8	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre	17	10.8	36.1
Oil City-Franklin	18	10.0	2.8	Williamsport	18	10.7	5.8
Altoona	18	10.0	5.7	Lewistown	19	10.5	3.0
New Castle	20	9.9	4.5	Coudersport	20	10.4	0.8
Sharon	20	9.9	4.9	Meadville	20	10.4	3.9
Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel	20	9.9	8.3	Butler	20	10.4	6.7
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre	23	9.5	32.0	Bradford	23	10.3	2.2
Williamsport	24	9.4	5.1	Chambersburg-Waynesboro	24	10.1	6.0
Pittsburgh	24	9.4	89.6	Dushore-Laporte	25	10.0	0.3
Bradford	26	9.2	2.0	Erie	26	9.7	12.2
Butler	27	8.9	5.8	Wellsboro	27	9.6	1.6
Dushore-Laporte	28	8.6	0.2	Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel	28	9.5	7.9
Erie	28	8.6	10.9	Forest City-Montrose	29	9.4	1.6
Sayre-Athens-Towanda	30	8.4	2.4	Warren	30	9.2	1.9
Allentown-Bethlehem	31	8.0	25.3	St. Marys-Emporium	31	9.1	1.8
PENNSYLVANIA		8.0	442.0	PENNSYLVANIA		9.1	498.0
Warren	32	7.8	1.7	Sayre-Athens-Towanda	32	8.9	2.5
State College	33	7.5	4.1	Allentown-Bethlehem	33	8.7	27.2
Chambersburg-Waynesboro	34	7.3	4.3	State College	34	7.9	4.3
Reading	35	7.3	12.1	Honesdale-Matamoras	35	7.6	2.0
UNITED STATES		7.2	8312.0	UNITED STATES		7.5	8539.0
Honesdale-Matamoras	36	7.1	1.9	York	36	7.4	14.8
York	37	6.8	13.8	Reading	37	7.1	11.7
Philadelphia	38	5.9	135.8	Philadelphia	38	6.8	152.8
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	39	5.6	16.6	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	39	6.1	17.5
Lancaster	40	4.5	8.9	Lancaster	40	4.8	9.4

1/ Pennsylvania's 40 labor market areas ranked on basis of rate of unemployment. All data are on 1985 benchmarks.

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis Unit, Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 38

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR SURPLUS AREAS
ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL PROCUREMENT PREFERENCE
FROM OCTOBER 1, 1985 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1986 *

Counties

Adams County
Armstrong County
Beaver County
Bedford County
Bradford County
Butler County
Cambria County
Cameron County
Carbon County
Clarion County
Clearfield County
Clinton County
Columbia County
Crawford County
Elk County
Fayette County
Forest County
Franklin County
Fulton County
Greene County
Huntingdon County
Indiana County
Jefferson County
Juniata County
Lawrence County
Luzerne County
Lycoming County
McKean County
Mercer County
Mifflin County
Northumberland County
Potter County
Schuylkill County
Somerset County
Sullivan County
Tioga County
Venango County
Warren County
Washington County
Westmoreland County

Balance of Counties

Balance of Allegheny County	-	Allegheny County less Pittsburgh City and Penn Hills Township
Balance of Blair County	-	Blair County less Altoona City
Balance of Erie County	-	Erie County less Erie City
Balance of Lackawanna County	-	Lackawanna County less Scranton City
Balance of Northampton County	-	Northampton County less part of Bethlehem City

Cities and Townships

Allentown City	-	in Lehigh County
Altoona City	-	in Blair County
Bethlehem City	-	in Northampton County
Bristol Township	-	in Bucks County
Erie City	-	in Erie County
Penn Hills Township	-	in Allegheny County
Pittsburgh City	-	in Allegheny County
Reading City	-	in Berks County

The above areas have been classified by the U.S. Department of Labor as labor surplus areas for purposes of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4B (DMP-4B) and Executive Order 12073 and 10582 (implementing the Buy American Act). Employers in such designated areas are eligible for preference in bidding on Federal procurement contracts under these Acts or Orders.

To be classified as a labor surplus area a city or township must have (1) a population of 50,000 or more in the 1980 Census or in any offical annual updates of census estimates and (2) have an unemployment rate of 1.2 times the national average during the reference period. Counties or balance of counties (counties less areas of 50,000 population), regardless of population size, that have unemployment rates of 1.2 times the national average during the reference period are also classified as labor surplus areas. If 1.2 times the national average during the reference period is 10.0% or greater, an area whose unemployment rate is 10.0% or greater during the same period will be classified as a labor surplus area. The reference period is determined by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and currently is January 1983 through December 1984.

An area can also be classified as a labor surplus area due to exceptional circumstances if the area experiences a significant rise in its unemployment rate that reaches 1.2 times the current national unemployment rate. This rise in the unemployment rate should be expected to last at least one year and to stay at a level high enough to meet the eligibility criteria under which the area was classified.

* Valid period is extended indefinitely.

VII. POPULATIONS WITH SPECIAL EMPLOYABILITY PROBLEMS

A comprehensive analysis of labor market information would be incomplete without some identification of those individuals who encounter barriers to employment. Providing employment and training services to these groups seems particularly appropriate as a means to strengthen their labor force attachment and thus improve their employability. Table 39 is provided to identify these populations with special employability problems. Since tabular data and accompanying definitions are presented as single data items, further analysis will be left to the reader.

Economically disadvantaged persons who are receiving public assistance comprise the largest group of low income persons. The size of this population is detailed by county in Table 40. As of March 1986 there were 767,847 persons dependent on public assistance statewide, an increase of 55,265 from the March 1985 figure of 712,582. The most current number represents 6.5 percent of the population. There were 590,514 persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), plus 175,034 persons on General Assistance. Of the number dependent on public assistance, 302,549 have been estimated to be employable, a primary target group that the Job Training Partnership Act addresses. The majority of persons on welfare are not considered to be able to work because of age, physical or mental disability, or family responsibilities.

Counties having the highest percentage of their population on public assistance were Philadelphia with 16.9 percent; Fayette, 13.2 percent; Greene, 11.2 percent; and Lawrence, 8.1 percent. Cumberland county's 1.1 percent was the lowest county percentage of persons on public assistance. Montgomery and Pike counties were next lowest with 1.5 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively. Also included in Table 40 are counts of the number of registrants in the WIN Demonstration Program that is administered by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security and the Department of Public Welfare. WIN registrants increased 21.5 percent from the previous year, from 143,361 in March 1985 to 174,185 in March 1986.

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget sets annual income levels to define poverty in the United States. These income criteria are given in Table 41. A family of four whose annual income is below $11,000 is considered to be living in poverty. A person is classified as economically disadvantaged if he is a member of a family receiving cash welfare payments, or has a family income below the national poverty level or below 70 percent of the Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL) set by the U.S. Employment and Training Administration, whichever is higher. The poverty level criterion is uniform throughout the continental United States, but the LLSIL varies for individual states and major metropolitan areas. For the Philadelphia PMSA the LLSIL for a family of four is $18,150 while the comparable figure for the Pittsburgh PMSA is $18,130. For the balance of Pennsylvania the comparable figure for a Metropolitan Area is $18,500 while for a Non-Metropolitan Area it is $18,110.

Data in Table 41 were prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 39

PENNSYLVANIA

POPULATIONS WITH SPECIAL EMPLOYABILITY PROBLEMS

Economically Disadvantaged, Total (1984) 1/	2,509,700
16-21 years of age	318,400
22-54 years of age	855,300
55+ years of age	494,300
Dislocated Workers (1985 Annual Average) 1/	141,750
Persons 16-64 With a Work Disability (1980 Census)	642,761
Male	328,524
Female	314,237
High School Dropouts (1983-84 School Year) 2/	23,733
Teenage Mothers (1984) 3/	37,359
Displaced Homemakers (1982) 1/	290,400
Single Parents (1980 Census)	253,947
Male	34,040
Female	219,907
Average Monthly Number of Persons Receiving Cash Welfare Assistance - 1985 4/	705,931
Average Monthly Number of Persons Receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) - 1985 4/	555,245
Long-Term Unemployed (15+ Weeks) - 1985 1/	141,300
1985 Unemployment Rate (All Persons)	8.0%
1985 Unemployment Rate (Long-Term)	2.6%
Long-Term as a Percentage of Total Unemployed	32.0%

See definitions on next page.

1/ SOURCE: Research and Statistics Division, Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.
2/ SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Education.
3/ SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Health.
4/ SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Welfare.

TABLE 39

PENNSYLVANIA

POPULATIONS WITH SPECIAL EMPLOYABILITY PROBLEMS

DEFINITIONS

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED PERSON - A member of a family that receives cash welfare payments or whose family income does not exceed the poverty level or exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income level, whichever is higher.

DISLOCATED WORKER - A person who has been, or will soon be, terminated or laid-off from employment and is unlikely to return to his/her previous industry or occupation; or, if currently employed, earns a rate not greater than one-half of their previous hourly rate, but less than $4.50 per hour.

PERSON WITH A WORK DISABILITY - A person who has a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for six months or more.

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS - Students who fall into 1 of 4 categories:
- Left school after passing required attendance age;
- Left after issued a General Employment Certificate;
- Left after issued a Farm or Domestic Service Exemption Permit;
- Left after being committed to a correctional institution.

TEENAGE MOTHERS - Mother under age 20.

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER - An individual who (a) has not worked in the labor force for a number of years but has, during those years, worked in the home providing unpaid services for family members; (b) has had the source for the income that supported the family removed; and (c) is experiencing difficulty obtaining or upgrading employment.

PERSONS RECEIVING CASH ASSISTANCE - Persons who receive monetary aide under AFDC, General Assistance, or other cash subsistence programs operated through the Department of Public Welfare.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED - Persons unemployed for 15 weeks and over.

TABLE 40

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
BY SELECTED CATEGORIES AND BY COUNTY

MARCH 1986

COUNTY	Persons Dependent on Public Assistance	% of Population 1/	Aid to Families with Dependent Children			General Assistance		Estimated Number Employable 3/
			Number of Persons	Number of Cases	WIN Regists. 2/	Number of Persons	Number of Cases	
Adams	1,286	1.9	867	306	69	410	312	139
Allegheny	99,373	7.0	74,824	25,524	25,424	24,120	21,147	46,488
Armstrong	5,534	6.7	3,963	1,235	1,216	1,551	1,137	2,336
Beaver	15,706	7.9	12,272	3,910	3,298	3,357	2,838	5,692
Bedford	2,329	4.8	1,795	557	484	519	383	817
Berks	11,218	3.5	9,291	2,973	1,415	1,834	1,612	2,182
Blair	9,369	7.0	6,877	2,252	2,191	2,459	1,825	3,967
Bradford	4,359	6.8	2,933	944	613	1,399	883	1,186
Bucks	9,365	1.8	7,339	2,615	2,198	1,962	1,656	3,590
Butler	6,210	4.1	4,731	1,531	1,724	1,445	1,151	3,020
Cambria	10,442	5.9	8,006	2,445	2,312	2,393	1,802	4,018
Cameron	428	6.5	328	112	54	97	82	94
Carbon	2,065	3.8	1,418	491	351	631	439	665
Centre	2,895	2.5	2,010	677	650	863	687	1,310
Chester	7,784	2.3	6,172	2,142	1,640	1,568	1,336	2,663
Clarion	2,663	6.2	1,983	605	743	867	496	1,352
Clearfield	4,969	5.9	3,565	1,080	1,079	1,378	985	2,063
Clinton	2,896	7.4	2,172	719	667	705	526	1,155
Columbia	2,239	3.6	1,593	522	477	626	455	893
Crawford	6,199	7.0	4,786	1,474	1,720	1,387	1,104	3,008
Cumberland	2,026	1.1	1,468	544	453	522	424	806
Dauphin	13,018	5.5	10,262	3,392	2,826	2,708	2,117	4,590
Delaware	22,461	4.1	17,366	5,793	4,912	4,995	4,311	8,567
Elk	1,688	4.5	1,310	421	313	363	267	512
Erie	21,685	7.7	16,677	5,231	3,677	4,866	3,811	6,356
Fayette	21,034	13.2	16,282	4,826	5,506	4,723	3,579	9,589
Forest	221	4.4	154	50	45	66	53	93
Franklin	3,318	2.9	2,574	864	849	718	606	1,444
Fulton	699	5.2	472	148	118	221	146	234
Greene	4,599	11.2	3,247	952	959	1,341	978	1,843
Huntingdon	2,568	6.0	1,888	604	582	657	495	1,059
Indiana	4,747	5.1	3,392	997	875	1,337	940	1,700
Jefferson	2,429	5.0	1,851	586	463	571	382	765
Juniata	681	3.4	530	173	156	144	102	248
Lackawanna	10,784	4.8	8,521	2,781	1,957	2,083	1,791	3,217
Lancaster	11,765	3.1	9,284	3,005	477	2,440	1,851	771
Lawrence	8,555	8.1	6,255	1,936	1,927	2,255	1,699	3,618
Lebanon	2,848	2.6	2,053	709	653	787	587	1,203
Lehigh	9,815	3.5	7,580	2,483	2,247	2,099	1,642	3,733
Luzerne	17,194	5.1	13,656	4,388	3,481	3,437	3,032	5,886
Lycoming	7,090	6.1	5,413	1,816	1,870	1,632	1,287	3,195
McKean	3,462	7.0	2,513	809	644	926	663	1,172
Mercer	8,840	7.0	6,728	2,177	1,791	2,080	1,596	3,104
Mifflin	2,711	5.8	1,902	637	575	794	614	1,129
Monroe	1,722	2.2	1,370	486	285	333	274	446
Montgomery	9,935	1.5	7,516	2,615	2,515	2,320	2,048	4,485
Montour	582	3.4	351	121	161	227	165	381
Northampton	7,993	3.5	6,266	2,096	1,521	1,675	1,322	2,480
Northumberland	4,371	4.4	3,172	1,085	877	1,158	880	1,588
Perry	1,177	3.1	887	294	318	282	224	560
Philadelphia	278,282	16.9	218,319	71,891	64,835	59,498	49,276	109,275
Pike	338	1.6	268	96	85	65	48	128
Potter	1,427	7.8	941	286	270	473	301	554
Schuylkill	5,270	3.3	4,037	1,308	842	1,176	873	1,404
Snyder	838	2.4	613	209	250	222	147	426
Somerset	4,455	5.4	3,594	1,082	1,114	833	651	1,784
Sullivan	153	2.5	112	33	62	41	38	133
Susquehanna	1,506	3.9	1,175	358	243	308	222	394
Tioga	2,231	5.5	1,462	462	268	763	431	518
Union	1,018	3.0	836	259	241	178	140	371
Venango	4,470	6.9	3,429	1,074	1,146	1,027	792	1,991
Warren	2,237	4.7	1,638	526	611	583	451	1,135
Washington	14,382	6.6	10,908	3,489	4,548	3,412	2,721	8,095
Wayne	1,092	2.9	916	281	202	155	125	292
Westmoreland	21,794	5.6	16,052	5,165	5,786	5,602	4,283	10,584
Wyoming	1,336	4.9	959	321	312	370	268	572
York	9,671	3.0	7,410	2,512	2,007	2,199	1,848	3,483
PENNSYLVANIA	767,847	6.5	590,514	193,485	174,185	174,034	141,257	302,549

See footnotes on next page.

TABLE 40

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
BY SELECTED CATEGORIES AND BY COUNTY

FOOTNOTES

1/ Based on Bureau of the Census Estimates for July 1, 1984. The state total is 11,901,000.

2/ Persons registered under the WIN Demonstration Program that is administered by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security and the Department of Public Welfare offering job placement, training or special work project opportunities to persons receiving aid under the "Aid to Families with Dependent Children" program (AFDC) of the State Department of Welfare.

3/ Estimated by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

NOTE: Obviously one case could include several persons, e.g. one AFDC case could include a head of household and several children.

SOURCE: Public Assistance data are provided by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare.

TABLE 41

U.S. OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
ANNUAL INCOME POVERTY LEVEL CRITERIA FOR CONTINENTAL U.S.

FAMILY SIZE	Effective Date			
	April 1986	April 1985	April 1984	April 1983
1	$ 5,360	$ 5,250	$ 4,980	$ 4,860
2	7,240	7,050	6,720	6,540
3	9,120	8,850	8,460	8,220
4	11,000	10,650	10,200	9,900
5	12,880	12,450	11,940	11,580
6	14,760	14,250	13,680	13,260
7	16,640	16,050	15,420	14,940
8	18,520	17,850	17,160	16,620
EACH ADDITIONAL MEMBER	1,880	1,800	1,740	1,680

U.S. EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
1986 LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL

FAMILY SIZE	Philadelphia PMSA *		Pittsburgh PMSA *	
	100%	70%	100%	70%
1	$ 6,540	$ 4,580	$ 6,530	$ 4,570
2	10,710	7,500	10,700	7,490
3	14,710	10,300	14,690	10,280
4	18,150	12,710	18,130	12,690
5	21,430	15,000	21,390	14,970
6	25,080	17,540	25,010	17,510
7	28,260	19,780	28,830	20,040
8	31,890	22,320	32,240	22,570
EACH ADDITIONAL MEMBER	3,630	2,540	3,610	2,530

Balance of Pennsylvania

FAMILY SIZE	Metropolitan Area		Non-Metropolitan Area	
	100%	70%	100%	70%
1	$ 6,680	$ 4,860	$ 6,510	$ 4,560
2	10,910	7,640	10,690	7,480
3	14,990	10,490	14,670	10,270
4	18,500	12,950	18,110	12,680
5	21,830	15,280	21,370	14,960
6	25,530	17,870	25,000	17,500
7	29,230	20,460	28,630	20,040
8	32,930	23,050	32,260	22,580
EACH ADDITIONAL MEMBER	3,700	2,590	3,630	2,540

* - LLSIL data released March 1986, MSA LLSIL data revised June 1986.

VIII. APPENDIX

A. Concepts and Definitions

Applicants - Persons registered at the local employment service offices and are reasonably representative of the available worker supply in most occupational categories and for most sections of the state. These jobseekers include an estimated 70 percent of all workers in the area suffering a spell of unemployment each year, as well as labor force entrants and currently employed workers seeking a job change. Persons who are not new in the labor force, but may be available for work if appropriate new job opportunities develop, are not included in these estimates.

Average Hourly Earnings - The total money earnings for each hour worked or paid for including not only basic hourly and incentive wages, but also premium pay for overtime and late shift work.

Average Weekly Earnings - Amount computed by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours worked.

Civilian Labor Force - The sum of persons 16 years of age and older who are employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), unemployed, or directly involved in labor-management disputes.

Dislocated Workers - Those individuals in the labor force who have been laid off and are not likely to return to their previous jobs. Individuals who have dropped out of the labor force, i.e., not actively seeking work, are not counted as dislocated workers.

Durable Goods - Goods also known as "hard goods", refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are lumber and wood, furniture, stone, clay, glass, primary and fabricated metals, electrical and nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment, instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Economically Disadvantaged Person - A member of a family that receives cash welfare payments or whose family annual income does not exceed the poverty level or exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income, whichever is higher.

ESARS - Acronym for Employment Security Automated Reporting System for reporting and compiling characteristics of job applicants and job orders and activities performed by Employment Service offices.

Hispanic - Persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin.

Job Bank - The Job Bank is a computerized listing of the job openings placed by employers with OES. The listings come both alphabetically and by D.O.T. code. This service is provided at no cost to either employers or applicants. In addition to computer

printouts, most OES local offices are equipped with film readers to assist applicants in locating a job for which they are qualified. An ES Specialist will interview the applicant, and if the applicant is qualified, phone the employer to arrange for an interview. This is the referral process and if the applicant is hired, it is a placement.

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) - The Act that replaced the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). JTPA seeks to train disadvantaged youths in marketable skills and to retrain older workers whose jobs have disappeared.

Labor Market Area (LMA) - Defined as a county or group of counties having a central city without regard to population size. A labor market area is an economically integrated unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. The area generally takes the name of the central city. The boundaries depend primarily on economic and geographic factors, and not on political jurisdiction. MSAs are literally large labor market areas.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), (PMSA) - MSAs and PMSAs are relatively large labor market areas. They are defined as a county or group of counties having an integrated economic situation and containing either a city with a population of at least 50,000 or a U.S. Bureau of Census designated urbanized area of at least 50,000. The labor market concept takes into consideration the total local area where job transactions occur, e.g., persons residing in the labor market area can obtain employment anywhere in the area without changing their place of residence.

Minority - Those persons who are non-white, of Spanish heritage or have other characteristics which pose a barrier to employment.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment - State nonagricultural wage and salary employment statistics are based primarily on survey data collected from a sample of employers, representing 64 percent of employment in the state's manufacturing industries and 38 percent in nonmanufacturing industries.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the 12th), and excludes the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and agricultural workers, but includes workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. To the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period, the payroll records may count a person more than once. In addition, the payroll data include commuters who live outside the state, but not persons who commute to work outside the state.

Nondurable Goods - Known as "soft goods," refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time - less

than three years. The nondurable manufacturing industries include food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber and leather.

Not in Labor Force - If a person is not working, not looking for work, not involved in a labor-management dispute, and not on unpaid absence from a job, or if he is under age 16, then the person is not in the labor force. Housewives, students, retirees, and children constitute the largest body of persons not in the labor force. Welfare recipients, if neither looking for work nor holding a job, are not in the labor force. Persons who may wish to work, but because of disability cannot work, are also not in the labor force.

Per Capita Income - Total income of an area divided by total population of that area.

Personal Income - All current income before taxes but excluding personal contributions for social security insurance.

Placement - When the local employment service office, which has an employer job order, refers an acceptable applicant to the employer, and verifies the fact that the applicant has been hired by the employer.

Private Industry Council (PIC) - Councils composed of local business people and corporation officials to develop and control the JTPA programs.

Seasonally Adjusted Data - Data which excludes the effects of seasonal variations. Economic time series are generally subject to regular intra-yearly movements comprised of social customs, production changes, and climatic conditions which tend to repeat themselves annually in a given locality, i.e., graduating students in June or increased retail employment in December. When a ratio-to-moving-average method (developed by the U.S. Department of Labor) removes seasonal influences, a reliable trend is obtained for analysis.

Seasonal Employment - Employment that is affected by climatic conditions, social customs and/or production changes.

Service Delivery Areas (SDA) - A designated geographic area instituted under JTPA, to assist in the administration and management of the JTPA programs.

Unemployment - State unemployment statistics are obtained as part of the National Current Population Survey (CPS). This is a monthly survey of about 55,000 households throughout the Nation of which 3,100 are in Pennsylvania, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Census for the U.S. Department of Labor.

Unemployed Persons - Persons who did not work during the survey week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past 4 weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week

(except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate - The number of unemployed as a percent of the total civilian labor force. The rate is based on unrounded data although rounded data may be published.

Vietnam-Era Veteran - A person who (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred during the Vietnam-Era (August 5, 1964 through May 7, 1975), and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or (2) was discharged or released from active duty due to a service-connected disability if any part of such active duty was performed during the Vietnam-Era.

B. Sources of Information

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